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### 3 Top Ministers In Paris Cabinet Ousted by Barre

By James Goldborough

PARIS, March 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Raymond Barre formed a new government today, eliminating the three top ministers in his previous Cabinet, men whose interparty struggles were held responsible for the ruling coalition's heavy losses in this month's municipal elections.

Michel Poniatowski, the interior minister and leader of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's own Independent Republican party, was dropped, as was Jean Lecanuet, the centrist leader who has been a strong opponent of Gaullism.

Also missing in the second Barre government is Olivier Guichard, a Gaullist who had been unable to choose during the last few months between his government and his party leader, Jacques Chirac. Mr. Guichard had been justice minister, and Mr. Lecanuet, minister for development and planning.

The new government was named as Gaullist parliamentary leaders, meeting in southern France adopted a tough stance toward Mr. Giscard d'Estaing on the eve of the new parliamentary session. Party leaders indicated that the government would count on only limited Gaullist support in parliament and, in particular, that the government put off its bill on direct election to the European Parliament.

The one mild surprise in the new government was Gaullist Alain Peyrefitte, who had been a minister under President Charles de Gaulle. He was named justice minister. Mr. Peyrefitte, who is not on close terms with Mr. Chirac, was the only "name" entering the government.

The two other new faces are Pierre Méhaignerie, a centrist, who takes the industry and commerce portfolio.

New Ministers  
Mr. Barre characterized the Cabinet as a "war cabinet," and said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had accepted a "new government" to prepare for the legislative elections next March.

Mr. Barre said another principal task would be to carry through the economic stabilization plan now under way.

The real surprise in today's changes—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's third government in three years—was the dropping of the three ministers of state. Their presence was symbolic of the President's effort to build a "presidential majority," one that blurred former party lines into a center-left coalition.

The new Cabinet contains four Gaullists, including Mr. Peyrefitte. The others are Yvon Bourges, who stays at defense, Robert Galley, who stays at cooperation (with former colonies) and Robert Boulin, now Mr. Barre's "delegate" at finance.

Mr. Barre will continue as his own finance minister.

Four nonpolitical ministers, including Louis de Guiringaud, the foreign minister now visiting Israel, stay on, as does a majority Radical and three Independent Republicans, including Michel d'Ornano, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Paris, who becomes culture minister.

Bonnet Moves Over  
Replacing Mr. Poniatowski as interior minister is Christian Bonnet, an Independent Republican who moves over from agriculture. Mr. Méhaignerie, the new agriculture minister, had been serving as Mr. Bonnet's deputy.

The departure of Mr. Poniatowski (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Alain Peyrefitte

## Brezhnev Rejects 2 U.S. Proposals For Breaking Deadlock on SALT

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, March 30 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, concluded the first high-level talks with the Carter administration tonight by rejecting as "inequitable" both U.S. proposals for breaking the impasse in negotiations for a new treaty limiting strategic forces.

The outright refusal by the Soviet leader to accept any aspects of either of the plans submitted on Monday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance amounted to a sharp blow to chances of achieving an accord before the current five-year agreement limiting certain missiles expires in October.

Perhaps more significantly, the Soviet decision in effect to send Mr. Vance home with only minor success on secondary issues raised questions about the future course of Soviet-U.S. relations, already strained by the controversy over Mr. Carter's outspoken support of human rights, including those of dissidents in this country.

Mr. Vance, whose "high hopes" expressed upon his arrival here Saturday night were clearly dashed by the failure to make any progress in the strategic arms discussions, disclosed the collapse of his efforts at a news conference tonight at Spaso House, the residence of Interim Ambassador Malakhov Tsvetkov.

"Needless to say I am disappointed that we have failed to make progress in the crucial area," Mr. Vance said.

But he sought to avoid creating a sense of crisis and in fact exaggerated some reporters by insisting that overall Soviet-U.S. relations had not been impaired.

He said that he would meet

again with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in May somewhere in Europe to discuss the Middle East and the strategic arms questions and "I believe our relations will continue to be good."

The Soviet Union, at least initially, also strove to leave the impression that relations were normal. A brief Tass dispatch tonight, reporting on the Brezhnev-Vance meeting at the Kremlin, said:

"They discussed the results of the Soviet-American talks during which a wide range of questions pertaining to U.S.S.R.-U.S.A. relations and some international problems were examined. The sides agreed to continue their exchange of views on a number of questions discussed, first of all those connected with the conclusion of a new agreement to limit strategic arms."

This report was read over the main evening newscast and to the average Soviet viewer would imply nothing unusual in relations.

Overreaction Feared

The U.S. side was worried to-night that an overreaction might develop in the United States. What makes the issue more complicated is that the Carter administration had given such publicity to its two proposals on strategic arms.

(President Carter said today at a hastily convened meeting of the congressional leadership that although the Soviet Union rejected the U.S. arms limitation proposals the talks in Moscow "were productive.")

Mr. Brezhnev's rejection tonight and refusal to make a counterproposal beyond the Soviet position as outlined on Monday, and turned down by the Americans,



Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev together in the Soviet capital yesterday.

raised the possibility of a serious strain developing in relations despite efforts tonight by both sides to limit the damage and preserve the fabric of détente.

Further complicating the situation has been Mr. Brezhnev's warning that Mr. Carter's stress on human rights—regarded by the Kremlin as interference in Soviet affairs—could make it impossible to carry on normal relations.

There was, however, no evidence that the Soviet side re-

jected the Carter administration's strategic arms proposals for any but military reasons.

The Russians, who have been adamant for two years that a new treaty based on the 1974 Vladivostok accord must include curbs on the U.S. Cruise missile, were clearly unhappy with the new proposals put forth by Mr. Vance since both of them left the Cruise missile as a viable weapon system outside the agreement.

Mr. Vance, when asked if

human rights was a factor in the lack of progress on strategic arms, noted that the subject had not been raised since Mr. Brezhnev criticized Mr. Carter's human rights policies in the opening session on Monday. He said he did not believe that human rights was behind the decision by the Soviet leaders.

Almost lost in the attention focused on the failure to make progress in the strategic arms field were the agreements by the two sides to set up working groups to follow up on initial discussions on nonstrategic arms issues that were discussed by Mr. Vance and his aides with Mr. Gromyko and Soviet officials.

Mr. Vance said these include the comprehensive underground nuclear test ban, a ban on chemical weapons; prior notification on missile test firing, anti-satellite weapons, civil defense, possible military limitations in the Indian Ocean, radiological weapons, conventional weapons, and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

But it was the strategic arms discussion which Mr. Vance had called the central issue to be discussed, that dominated the three days of talks.

Even yesterday, when there was no discussion of the subject, Mr. Vance and his aides were awaiting Mr. Brezhnev's response to the U.S. proposals.

It was believed by Mr. Vance yesterday—wrongly as it turned out—that the absence of both Mr. Brezhnev and any discussion of strategic arms was a good sign because it meant that serious study was being given to the subject.

In November, 1974, at Vladivostok, Mr. Brezhnev and President Gerald Ford, in an effort to bring the strategic arms talks out of the doldrums, agreed on an outline formula.

They agreed that each side could have 2,400 long-range heavy bombers and offensive missile launchers. Of that total, each side could have 1,320 missile launchers with independently targetable multiple warheads.

Negotiations to implement the agreement became bogged down because of Soviet insistence that a new U.S. technological breakthrough, the Cruise missile—a low-flying drone, with high-precision navigation, capable of carrying nuclear or conventional warheads—be included. The American reply was that the Cruise missile was not a ballistic missile and therefore not subject to the Vladivostok accord.

In addition, the United States contended that a new Soviet bomber, known in the West as the Backfire, should be included since it could drop nuclear bombs under certain conditions on the United States. The Russians refused.

When former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger visited Moscow in January, 1976, he made a major effort to reconcile the differences and began exploring a formula to include some curbs on the Cruise missile and Backfire bomber, together with some cuts in the 2,400 total.

But the Ford administration, badly divided on the subject, decided not to pursue that approach and instead proposed to the Russians that they sign a treaty incorporating everything already agreed upon and leaving the Cruise missile and Backfire questions to a subsequent series of negotiations. The Russians rejected that proposal since it did not curb Cruise missiles.

Mr. Carter, after taking office, ordered a new study, and the results of that study were made known by him last week.

### Andreotti Drops 2 Provisions

## Italian Labor Yields, Accepts Amended Austerity Program

ROME, March 30 (UPI)—Italy's labor movement today accepted an amended version of Premier Giulio Andreotti's austerity program.

After two nightlong meetings with Mr. Andreotti and transatlantic telephone conversations with Finance Minister Gaetano Stancani, in Washington, the country's three main labor confederations accepted the latest version of an austerity package parliament must approve before April 8.

Mr. Stancani flew to Washington yesterday to secure approval of the compromise from the International Monetary Fund, to which Italy has applied for a \$300-million loan.

The Communist and the Socialist parties, and Italy's general credibility on the world financial market also depended largely on the IMF's attitude.

Mr. Stancani returned today, but had no comment.

Under the compromise, Mr. Andreotti would scrap two clauses of his austerity decree. One banned company-by-company negotiations for benefits above those contemplated in national labor contracts. The other stipulated that increased taxes on consumer goods would not bring automatic

cost-of-living pay increases for Italian workers.

In return for this, the government would be allowed to raise urban transportation, electricity and newspaper prices without corresponding cost-of-living pay increases.

Passage Appears Sure  
Politicians said the unions' approval meant that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies appeared certain to pass the amended decree by the legal deadline of April 8.

The Communists, on whose abstention in key parliamentary votes the government's life depends, say Italy, having applied for the IMF loan, cannot afford to be turned down. They are likely to accept Mr. Andreotti's concessions to the labor unions as the maximum they could obtain.

The Chamber of Deputies today voted into law another part of the austerity program, a decree under which cost-of-living raises will not be taken into account in determining the size of seniority raises and severance pay.

An estimated 600,000 hospital workers and 500,000 municipal employees demanding higher pay staged a nationwide 24-hour strike



Giulio Andreotti

today. They scheduled a similar strike for next week, when they will be joined by employees of government ministries.

Continued political violence added to the government's troubles. In a 16-hour period in Rome yesterday, extreme leftist commandos shot the state printing plant manager in the legs outside his home and firebombed an industrialists' association, and rightists perched on a church roof five blocks from the Vatican fired at policemen after being repulsed in an attack on a Communist-run restaurant. A policeman and a woman passerby were wounded before policemen with bulletproof vests stormed the church and arrested 11 rightists.

## To Stem Advance of Rebels Zaire Sends Reinforcements to Shaba Area

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 30 (AP)—The Zaire Army flew reinforcements to Shaba Province today to stem the advance of rebel troops who invaded Shaba from Angola earlier this month and have seized more than a third of the province.

The rebel troops—Lunda tribesmen returning to their tribal homeland after 14 years of exile in Angola—have advanced to within some 30 miles of Zaire's copper-mining capital, Kolwezi.

Calling themselves the Congo National Liberation Front—the rebels have set up a "revolutionary" administration in the occupied territory.

About 65 Belgian Roman Catholic missionaries and 10 U.S. Methodists reported by radio from mission stations in the rebel-held area that they were being well treated and allowed to go about their normal business.

Consolidating Hold  
More than 40 U.S. engineers working in Kolwezi were evacuated yesterday, but most of the approximately 3,000 Belgian residents of the area declined a Belgian government offer to fly them out of the province.

The bulk of the rebel forces made no significant advance in the last 48 hours, apparently consolidating their hold on the strategic town of Kolwezi, 60 miles west of Kinshasa, before making any attempt to strike into the heart of the copper belt.

An unconfirmed report said

that rebel infiltrators reached the vicinity of a national station near Kasongo, on the Benguela Railroad, about 18 miles northwest of Kolwezi, but then withdrew from what may have been a reconnaissance mission.

When Mutsahabha was overrun Saturday, the Zaire Army command reportedly pulled back its operational headquarters about 125 miles farther east, to the rail center of Fungureme.

Zaire sources said that the move did not mean that Kolwezi would be abandoned without a fight. On the contrary, they said, significant reinforcements were rushed to Kolwezi by road and by air to defend the town.

Podgorny Warns West on A-Aid To South Africa

MAIPUTO, Mozambique, March 30 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny continued talks today with Mozambique officials today after warning that Western help to South Africa on a program that could give it a nuclear-weapon capability was "unacceptable."

It is inadmissible to give any assistance to South Africa and help them in their quest for nuclear weapons," Mr. Podgorny said at a state banquet last night. His statement was made public today.

West Germany, France, Israel and the United States have reportedly been cooperating with Pretoria in the nuclear field. The cooperation has been condemned by black African nations, but they have never carried out threats of economic and other retaliation against the nations siding South Africa.

The official Zaire News Agency described the insurgency as a "mercenary invasion" sponsored by the Marxist oriented Angolan regime of President Agostinho Neto, with Soviet and Cuban backing.

The rebels have asserted that they intend to "liberate" all of Zaire from the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko. They insist that they do not seek a secession of Shaba—formerly Katanga—such as that proclaimed in 1965 by their former leader and tribal chief, the late Moïse Tshombe.

President Mobutu has asked Daniel Tshombe, the late leader's brother and successor as paramount chief of the Lunda tribe, to approach the rebel leaders and discuss a possible political solution to the conflict.

Mr. Tshombe has been in the Kolwezi area for several days. He told reporters there yesterday that he had failed to make contact with the rebel leaders so far.

## 8 U.S. Cars Set Afire in Greece

ATHENS, March 30 (AP)—Eight cars belonging to members of the U.S. military delegation in Greece were destroyed by fire early today, police reported.

They said the parked, empty cars were apparently set afire by time bombs within a space of an hour in different suburbs surrounding Athens. They said they had no immediate clue on the identities of those responsible.

They were the first anti-American acts in months. Anti-Americanism waned considerably after President Carter pledged to settle the Cyprus issue, which has seriously strained Greek-Turkish relations.

## In Reply to Washington Request Cambodia Once More Rejects Any Relationship With U.S.

By Henry Kanm

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (NYT)—Cambodia, following a recent U.S. request for a renewal of contact, has vigorously reiterated its unconditional rejection of any relationship with the United States.

The request, according to a Cambodian statement delivered in this correspondence, was made in Peking March 14. The statement said: "The representative of the United States Nation office in Peking" called at the Cambodian Embassy to ask to see the ambassador.

The U.S. diplomat, the statement continued, delivered an aide-memoire requesting permission for "a U.S. delegation to pay an official visit" to Cambodia or meet a Cambodian representative "at any place in Southeast Asia."

The delegation was presumably the one headed by Leonard Woodcock that recently returned from Vietnam and Laos.

The statement, which was presented in the name of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh, went on to say: "The people of Kampuchea (Cambodia) can neither accept the request of the U.S. imperialists for a U.S. delegation to pay a visit to democratic Kampuchea nor accept the proposed meeting."

Official Name  
"Democratic Kampuchea" is the official—and for the Communist government the only acceptable—name of the country. The Cambodian Communists reject the word "Cambodia" as alien and colonialist.

The Cambodian attitude toward the United States sets it apart from that of its former Vietnamese and Laotian allies. Vietnam and Laos, as their willingness to receive the Woodcock mission proved, are prepared to set aside wartime bitterness and begin a new relationship with the United States on the condition that the

United States extend substantial economic assistance.

The Cambodian statement raises no possibility of reconciliation on any terms and makes no request for U.S. reparations or financial aid. After expressing Cambodia's regard for the "progressive American people, youth and politicians" who supported their cause against "the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists," the statement declared:

"As for the U.S. imperialists, the people of Kampuchea never forget the acts of interference and subversion, the coup d'état, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

his election defeat last September as premier of Sweden, to the fear of nuclear dangers there; ecologically oriented parties won more than 10 per cent of the municipal vote in Paris earlier this month on a ticket of green trees and no nuclear power plants.

West Germany's four major political parties did not debate nuclear power in their campaigns last fall, so the initiative passed from the politicians.

Mr. Wustenhagen's "citizens' lobby." Now Mr. Schmidt is having trouble getting the initiative back.

Legal Victory  
The citizens' groups have been occupying power-plant sites from Brookfield in the north to Wyhl on the Rhine, near Switzerland. In Wyhl, they won a key legal battle on March 14. The Wyhl plant cannot be built, a court in Freiburg ruled, until it was proved that an explosion inside the plant or a direct hit by a crashing airplane could not produce a "national nuclear catastrophe."

## Nuclear Power Plant Foes Seize the Initiative From Bonn's Politicians

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, March 30 (NYT)—A surge of popular support for ecology groups in West Germany has brought Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's nuclear power program to a standstill, raised the threat of an energy crisis by 1985 and left the country's political parties wondering how they could lose touch with the voters barely six months after a national election.

Hans-Helmuth Wustenhagen, a pharmacist who now spends all his time mobilizing support for a total ban on nuclear power here, thinks he knows why.

"You can't elect any politician in this country who is against nuclear power," he said the other day. "All the political parties are for it. People feel trapped by technology and they have had no way of expressing resistance to it until now."

The ecology movement is creating political strains and headaches for governments all over Europe. Olaf Palme traced

his election defeat last September as premier of Sweden, to the fear of nuclear dangers there; ecologically oriented parties won more than 10 per cent of the municipal vote in Paris earlier this month on a ticket of green trees and no nuclear power plants.

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## Parties Nonplussed at Success Of Popular Ecology Movement

As the fronts have hardened the battles have become more violent. Two weekends ago thousands of leftist radicals, calling themselves "Communists," joined a citizens' group demonstration at the nuclear power site in the north German town of Grohnde. Armed with clubs and protective helmets, they battled 4,000 policemen. When the tear-gas clouds lifted, 80 demonstrators and 287 of the police lay wounded.

"Bane," a former political friend told Mr. Wustenhagen a few days later, "it's getting dangerous just to be seen with you."

Mr. Wustenhagen reacted energetically.

"The police started throwing stones first," he said, "and it isn't our fault these radical groups try to hit each other. It'd be a mistake to forbid any more demonstrations. That would

guarantee the radicalization of the movement."

Mr. Schmidt and his government do not seem sure how to cope with the resistance, which seems to draw support from students and intellectual middle-class people, but seems to have little attraction for the workers.

"We need atomic power now," said Helmut Oskar Vetter, chairman of the German Labor Union Federation, the other day. "We need it to insure jobs."

Second Look  
At the peak of the oil crisis in 1973, Bonn decided to lessen dependence on imports and, by 1985, build nuclear power plants generating 45,000 megawatts. The recession and citizen resistance made the government take another look. Now, after hesitating all winter, it says that the country will need only 29 nuclear

power plants generating 30,000 megawatts, and 13 are already in operation.

But the 16 others are being held up either by court injunctions or by the government's own requirement that a disposal center for the spent fuel must be built first. Since Bonn has not yet decided on a site for one, the new energy program has been criticized as well.

But unless work begins soon, according to Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, by 1980 electricity will be rationed and there will be 1.5 million unemployed workers. "There is simply no way around nuclear power," the minister said. "Even if we conserve energy and make the most of coal and oil."

That doesn't persuade people like Mr. Wustenhagen. "I am absolutely against atomic power," he says, "because there simply isn't any need for it. If we would seriously exploit alternatives like solar energy or wind energy we could cover our needs more than adequately."

"In this country," he continued, "the nuclear industry is hard in hand with the government, and the citizen is hardly allowed to say whether he wants a nuclear power plant built next door to his home. The farmers in Wyhl learned about it over the radio."

According to the news magazine Der Spiegel, as many as 3 million West Germans are now active or have been recently active in thousands of citizens' groups. Mr. Wustenhagen, who started out with 30 people in the early 1960s to protest the building of an oil refinery near his home in Karlsruhe, says he has 320,000 followers now. Most are between 25 and 35 years of age and about a third are students.

The West German understanding of parliamentary democracy is that the political parties and the elected representatives in parliament, not citizens' lobbies, decide these things, and it makes the politicians uneasy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Election Scheduled for May 17

Wide Spectrum of 28 Parties Files in Israeli Vote Campaign

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 30 (NYT).—Israel's political campaigns are under way with a crazy quilt of minor parties seeking seats in parliament and with the governing Labor party trying to heal its internal divisions and avert a further erosion of its strength in the general election on May 17. Most of the parties have completed their lists for the 120-member Knesset (parliament). According to the Ministry of Information, there are 28 lists, a dizzying array in a nation with only 3.5 million persons. The minor parties range from ultra-orthodox Jews, seeking strict adherence to ancient religious laws and customs, to a new women's party, which has pledged to provide institutional advice to women seeking greater sexual satisfaction. There are leftist groups urging

Israelis Will Try 2 German, 3 Arab Suspect in Raid

TEL AVIV, March 30 (UPI).—Israel will try two West Germans and three Arabs in a closed-door military tribunal on charges of trying to shoot down an El Al jetliner 15 months ago at an unidentified airport—believed to be Beirut. The Israeli government said last night that the five terrorists—reportedly captured by Kenyan authorities and handed over to the Israelis for interrogation and trial—have been held secretly in Israel since the attempted mid-air attack in January of last year. Western diplomatic sources identified the West Germans as Rüdiger Schultze, 34, and Thomas Reuter, 23. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office said in an announcement that the five terrorists were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the organization behind the June, 1976, Air France hijacking to Entebbe, Uganda. Officials said that the group tried to fire shoulder-launched, Soviet-made Strela missiles at an El Al jet with more than 100 passengers aboard.

Lebanon Rightists Reported in Big Drive in South

BEIRUT, March 30 (UPI).—Israeli-backed Christian gunmen today attacked the leftist-held village of Taybe, 3 miles from the Israeli border, leftist and rightist reports said. They described fighting as "heavy" and said there was an unknown number of killed and wounded. Both rightist and leftist sources said the rightist Christians were mounting a major push on the town from the border village of Adish, breaking a week-long informal truce in the troubled south of Lebanon. Leftist sources had said earlier this week that their forces were ordered to hold their fire in a one-sided truce to give President Elias Sarkis a chance to negotiate an end to the fighting. It was reported today that Lebanese police have entered Hasbaya, a leftist-controlled town 10 miles from the border. It was the first movement of government troops into the south. Hasbaya has been damaged by shelling in border clashes but is several miles from the main battlefield.

U.K. Unions Reject Proposal By Healey to Keep Pay Curbs

LONDON, March 30 (AP).—Britain's labor unions, demanding an end to two years of wage curbs, today cold-shouldered the government's budgetary attempt to get another year of restraint by making sweeping tax cuts conditional on their agreement. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced his proposal to trade \$1 billion (\$1.7 billion) in tax cuts for wage restraint when he unveiled his budget in the House of Commons yesterday. Most unions are clamoring for an end to the deal that last year limited raises to around 2 1/2 per cent on average. Some political commentators said the union rejection to Mr. Healey's budget dimmed hopes of a new pay pact. The government insists stringent curbs are crucial in cutting inflation, currently running at an annual rate of 16.2 per cent.

Uganda Tries to Halt Smuggling of Coffee

NAIROBI, March 30 (AP).—Ugandan army helicopters are trying to curb the smuggling of coffee across Lake Victoria into Kenya and have sunk several power boats suspected of being involved, according to reports reaching here yesterday from Kampala. Hundreds of tons of coffee are smuggled weekly from Uganda into Kenya, and authorities on both sides of the border have begun a major crackdown on the smugglers. Much of the coffee is smuggled aboard canoes, rafts and power boats plying the lake that links western Kenya with southern Uganda.



GLOOM THROUGH RAIN—About 3,000 Japanese, mostly fishermen, marching through a heavy rain to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo to protest what they called the Soviet Union's unreasonable attitude in the Japanese-Soviet fisheries talks.

Top China Meeting Reported; Return of Teng Is Expected

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, March 30 (NYT).—A major two-week meeting of top Chinese party, government and army leaders has concluded in Peking, analysts here now believe. Although China has not confirmed that the gathering even took place, it appears to have been the most important since the arrest of the country's senior so-called leftist last fall. From the available evidence, analysts believe the key subject seems to have been the return of former Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who was ousted last April 7 as an alleged rightist after a daylong demonstration in Peking's Tiananmen Square. Diplomatic sources in Peking believe the meeting formally voted to approve Mr. Teng's rehabilitation, but when it will take place is unclear. Another indication that the meeting may have acted favorably on Mr. Teng is that it also seems to have confirmed the appointment of a new minister of public security with close ties to Mr. Teng. According to a ranking Chinese official, the new security chief is Chao Tsung-pi, a somewhat obscure veteran cadre from Szechwan with early experience in police work and long ties to Mr. Teng.

Cambodians Bar U.S. Ties

(Continued from Page 1) the aggression and devastating war committed by them in Kampuchea. The people of Kampuchea have suffered immense losses. More than a million people have been either killed, wounded or permanently disabled. The wounds of the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists can still be seen everywhere in Kampuchea, even in the most remote places. Therefore, the national hatred and the class hatred of the entire people of Kampuchea against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys of all kinds are still seething in their hearts. Criminal Activities "Furthermore, since the liberation of Kampuchea on April 17, 1975, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys of all kinds have always carried on their criminal activities against the people of Kampuchea. "The people of Kampuchea have their national dignity and cherish deeply their independence, sovereignty and freedom. Besides, during the last 30 years of their history, the people of Kampuchea have acquired, at the price of their own flesh, their own blood and their own bones, immeasurable and bitter experiences in dealing with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys inside as well as outside Kampuchea. Unlike postwar statements by Laos and Vietnam, even at their most hostile, the Cambodian statement retained the language of the war. Analysts of Indo-Chinese affairs believe that Vietnam and Laos have moved closer to the Soviet Union since the U.S. defeat; Cambodia has become increasingly independent, with only China retaining a limited influence. The Foreign Ministry statement was delivered to this correspondent after he requested an interview with Tang Sary, deputy premier in charge of foreign affairs, who is in Pakistan on an official visit. An aide, Thoun Prasith, turned down the request and refused to see the correspondent. Instead, he offered the official statement, mimeographed in English translation and dated Phnom Penh, March 19. To avoid contact with the correspondent, he deposited it at the desk of the hotel where the Cambodians stayed, for delivery after the delegation left for Peshawar, a city near the Afghan border.

Portugal Blocks Farm Seizures

LISBON, March 30 (Reuters).—Portuguese security forces stood guard in Alentejo Province today to prevent further attempts by leftist workers to seize small farms in defiance of government policy. Agriculture Minister Antonio Barreto last night denounced what he described as a concerted Communist bid to wreck new agrarian reform legislation due to be put before parliament shortly. He said the National Republican Guard had had to eject workers who illegally occupied several small farms and holdings in the Evora area, 90 miles east of Lisbon. The quarterly drop made last year the first year since 1973 that reported crime did not rise. Violent crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault—decreased by 5 per cent last year, the only annual drop in the 17 years that the FBI has been collecting comparable crime data from law enforcement agencies. FBI Director Clarence Kelley attributed the improvement to "more thoughtful approaches to crime and the most positive public attitude." Attorney General Griffin Bell expressed guarded encouragement over the results and called for continuing efforts to reduce the crime rate which, he said, "still remains far too high."

Russia Invites Swedes

STOCKHOLM, March 30 (UPI).—King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia have been invited for an official state visit to the Soviet Union "next year," the King's press secretary said today. The age-group explanation was offered by Marvin Wolfgang, director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania.

Japan, Russia Talk at Deadline For Fishing Pact

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP).—Japanese Ambassador Akira Shigemitsu and Soviet Fisheries Minister Alexander Ishkov met for two hours today, a day before the deadline for a new Japanese-Soviet fishing accord, but they failed to agree on the major issues blocking the pact, Japanese sources said. They said Mr. Ishkov reminded Mr. Shigemitsu that if no accord is reached by tomorrow Japanese boats will lose their right to work within the Soviet Union's 200-mile fishing zone. The government in Tokyo has been ordering Japanese fishing boats out of the zone because of the trouble in the negotiations. The meeting today was the highest-level contact since negotiations started March 15.

Canada-Cuba Accord

OTTAWA, March 30 (AP).—Canada and Cuba have agreed on a possible arrangement that would give Cuban fishermen the right to take fish deemed surplus in Canada's 200-mile fishing zone, the External Affairs Ministry announced today. The agreement must be ratified by the two countries.

A-Plant Foes Harass Bonn

(Continued from Page 1) "People don't seem to trust us any more," a Schmidt aide said. Mr. Wustenhagen came to Bonn the other day for a debate with members of the government and opposition parties, all of whom tried to convince a skeptical audience of the indispensability of nuclear power. A young student-wearing a yellow "Nuclear power—no thanks" button—got up and said: "This is no democracy. There isn't a single political party that isn't for atomic power." Even the pensioners in the audience laughed and booed when the moderator tried to defend the politicians present as at least honest. Mr. Wustenhagen is a 53-year-old father of three who worked as a chemist in a pharmaceutical company near Karlsruhe. And he is a radical. "We," he said, referring to his local citizens' group, "wanted to keep an oil refinery from building an oil refinery in Karlsruhe in 1972. There's a bad air pollution problem there and you know how a refinery stinks. Well, it hasn't been built yet. But my company told me that they saw no way to keep me on with them any more."

Rate of Crimes Declined in 1976 The FBI Reports

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI).—The serious crime rate in the United States dropped by 6 per cent in the final three months of last year, the FBI said yesterday—a development believed linked to a leveling off in numbers of the most crime-prone age group, 14 to 21-year-olds. The quarterly drop made last year the first year since 1973 that reported crime did not rise. Violent crimes—murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault—decreased by 5 per cent last year, the only annual drop in the 17 years that the FBI has been collecting comparable crime data from law enforcement agencies. FBI Director Clarence Kelley attributed the improvement to "more thoughtful approaches to crime and the most positive public attitude." Attorney General Griffin Bell expressed guarded encouragement over the results and called for continuing efforts to reduce the crime rate which, he said, "still remains far too high."

Cold Weather, Snow Spoil French Spring

PARIS, March 30 (Reuters).—Winter has returned to France, more than a week after the official arrival of spring. Hundreds of motorists were caught in big snow drifts in the Auvergne region of central France, and in the Pyrenees temperatures plunged to minus 20 degrees centigrade, overnight.

Uneasy 6-Month Peace

S. Africa Black Towns Quiet, But New Violence Expected

By Jack Foise

JOHANNESBURG, March 30.—There has been uneasy peace in the black ghettos of South Africa for about six months, but most informed people are certain that racial violence will erupt again. "When it does, we will be better organized," a young black militant said. "We learned from last summer." He was referring to clashes with the police that resulted in about 400 deaths, hundreds of wounded and more than 1,000 arrests. The exact casualty figures have still not been made public. Aided by informers, South African security officials have continued to make arrests. Periodically, the breaking of a "terrorist network" is announced. Leaders of black organizations still allowed to exist are arrested, released and rearrested. Steve Biko, 30, founder of the Black People's Convention, spent 101 days in prison last year without being charged. Last week, after a few months of liberty, he was arrested again. Groups infiltrated The apparent ability of the security police to infiltrate black groups into most organizations—even underground groups—has disrupted the leadership and apparently accounts for the present lull in protest activity. Many of the activists who took part in last summer's riots have been forced to leave the country. Tloletso Mashinini, former leader of the Soweto African Township Students' Association, who is thought to be the man behind the first riots in Soweto last June, is on a speaking tour in the United States and has been given a student visa to study in England. Lesser-known black militants are living in neighboring Botswana, and others have taken refuge in Swaziland, the former British colony surrounded by South Africa. Despite the reduced ranks, sources in contact with the black underground report that new leaders have emerged, usually youths of high school age. Still, there is little evidence of better organization in their ranks, or of any new strategy. Last summer they fought with stones, broken bottles and homemade fire bombs, and the government still seems able to keep weapons from reaching them.

Spain to Release Last Tapes Made by 2 Pilots in Collision

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, March 30 (AP).—Spanish officials agreed today to release tapes of the last exchanges among two Boeing 747 pilots and the airport control tower here, giving investigators access to a complete record of events leading up to aviation's worst disaster. Analysts said that the tapes would be flown to Washington at the request of Dutch and U.S. officials for an analysis in the presence of KLM and Pan American crew members who could identify the voices. Investigators said that the last nine minutes of conversation recorded in the cockpit of the Pan Am and KLM jumbo jets held the key to why the Dutch pilot began his takeoff run and slammed into the U.S. jet. They said that the KLM jet had not been given clearance to take off. Both flight recorders were recovered and impounded by the Spanish, who are in charge of the investigation. U.S. and Dutch investigators also requested interviews with two Spanish air controllers on duty in the tower Sunday, when the collision occurred on the runway. The death toll in the crash rose to 577 as 2 of the 71 persons who survived the crash and fire died last night. All 71 survivors escaped from the Pan Am jet. The dead included 233 Americans. At Tenerife, Dutch and U.S. officials prepared to reexamine the hundreds of charred remains collected at a hangar. Officials said that positive identification for many would have to wait their arrival home. The chief U.S. investigator, William Haley, said that the cockpit recorders should show all communication both within each plane and among the pilots and the tower in the minutes preceding the crash. The two main questions now

Canada Aids Defector

OTTAWA, March 30 (Reuters).—The Canadian government said yesterday that it has decided to grant refugee status to Romanian canoeist Ivan Chiriac, who defected during last summer's Montreal Olympics. Mr. Chiriac met with Mr. Girard d'Estaing yesterday for the first time since their August split, and official sources said today that they had discussed the President's new plan for a "majority pact" of cooperation during the next 12 months. The sources, describing the meeting as "positive," said Mr. Chiriac had approved of the dismissal of the three top ministers and had agreed to the presidential pact. Political heavyweight The Elysée Palace was clearly pleased with the addition of Mr. Peyrefitte, the only political heavyweight of the four Gaullist ministers. But at the same time, he has been somewhat marginal in the party since he, along with former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, opposed Mr. Chiriac in an intraparty struggle last December. Mr. Peyrefitte is the author of a current best-selling book, "Le Mal Français," which blames much of France's troubles on its administrative centralism. Officials tonight dismissed charges, both from the opposition and within the majority, that the government changes were minor. The official view was that the new cabinet represented a "deep change," and that the new ministers were there to govern and not to play politics.

Barre Names New Cabinet, 3 Top Ministers Are Ousted

(Continued from Page 1) toward, although rumored, was no less an event. A collaborator of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing since 1969, he later headed the Independent Republican party, the 1974 presidential campaign, and as interior minister, the presidential political brain trust. But he was a sworn enemy of Gaullism, and probably his fatal mistake was to reject an early Gaullist candidate for mayor of Paris in favor of Mr. d'Ornano, bringing on the final break with Mr. Chirac. Mr. Chirac met with Mr. Girard d'Estaing yesterday for the first time since their August split, and official sources said today that they had discussed the President's new plan for a "majority pact" of cooperation during the next 12 months. The sources, describing the meeting as "positive," said Mr. Chirac had approved of the dismissal of the three top ministers and had agreed to the presidential pact. Political heavyweight The Elysée Palace was clearly pleased with the addition of Mr. Peyrefitte, the only political heavyweight of the four Gaullist ministers. But at the same time, he has been somewhat marginal in the party since he, along with former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, opposed Mr. Chirac in an intraparty struggle last December. Mr. Peyrefitte is the author of a current best-selling book, "Le Mal Français," which blames much of France's troubles on its administrative centralism. Officials tonight dismissed charges, both from the opposition and within the majority, that the government changes were minor. The official view was that the new cabinet represented a "deep change," and that the new ministers were there to govern and not to play politics.

Three Guilty of Rape Are Stoned to Death

JEDDAH, March 30 (Reuters).—Three men convicted of rape have been stoned to death and a fourth sentenced to Al-Haka, Saudi Arabia, it was announced. The government of the eastern province said that the four raped a woman during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. Under Islamic law, the timing made the crime more serious. Their crime was an "attack upon the honor of Muslim womanhood," the statement said. Under Islamic law, married men who commit rape are stoned and bachelors are executed by the sword.

New Cyprus Meeting Beginning in Vienna

VIENNA, March 30 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today for another round of intercommunal talks on a Cyprus settlement opening here tomorrow. Mr. Waldheim was reportedly planning to preside over the sixth round of the parley until the weekend, when his permanent representative for Cyprus, Javier Peres de Cuellar, will take over. The delegations of the Greek and Turkish community on Cyprus, headed by Tassos Papadopoulos and Umut Süleyman Onan, respectively, arrived here yesterday.

Greenland Bans Hanging Man's Best Friends

GODTHAAB, Greenland, March 30 (Reuters).—Greenland's Folketing Council has banned the traditional Greenland way of killing sled dogs—by hanging—and ordered its replacement by shooting or other methods approved by veterinary authorities. The ban, approved here yesterday, follows protests over a widely distributed article by two Swedish journalists who claimed that Greenlanders hung their dogs slowly to improve their fur. To calm animal-lover fears about the treatment of dogs in Denmark's Arctic province, the Danish Foreign Ministry issued a statement denying that dogs were hung for commercial purposes or otherwise mistreated. Dogskin has no commercial value and is not sold through the state-run Royal Greenland Trading Co., it said.

Brazil Defied By Opposition Over Reforms

BRASILIA, March 30 (UPI).—The Brazilian opposition party today defied a threat by the military regime to crackdown on Congress unless a government-sponsored judicial reform amendment is approved and voted in caucus to reject it. The opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement voted 101-24 in caucus to uphold an earlier vote in which they denied the amendment's approval, setting the stage for a showdown between the regime and its opposition. The opposition party earlier today defied President Ernesto Geisel's regime the two-thirds majority needed to approve the constitutional amendment in a 237-155 vote in Congress. "We ask the chief of the nation to understand the gesture of the opposition, to understand that, in the legitimate exercise of legislative activity, we have in mind only one concern, that is to serve Brazil," an opposition spokesman said after that vote. Threat to Jobs But Jose Bonifacio, leader of the government's Alliance for National Renewal, said if another vote on a nearly identical bill fails, the government would use its power to force Congress and remove senators and deputies from their posts. Opposition leaders said they have voted against the judicial reform because it does not guarantee political prisoners the right of habeas corpus and because it does not abolish the act under which the government threatens to repress Congress. The judicial reform amendment proposed would strengthen Brazil's federal courts and diminish the power of local courts. Political observers believe the strong government interest lies in the actual reforms but in the possibility of confronting for the first time real congressional opposition. The opposition controls 44 per cent of the lower house but has not defeated a government measure since the military regime resumed Congress for most of 1968 and removed opposition leaders.

1 Dead, 20 Lost at Sea

TOKYO, March 30 (UPI).—One South Korean sailor died and 20 others were missing and feared dead today in the collision of their freighter with a Greek ship off Japan, the Maritime Safety Agency reported.

مكتبة النهر



## Sprague Had Been Chief Counsel Assassinations Prober Quits Dissension-Riven House Panel

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Richard Sprague resigned today as chief counsel of the House Assassinations Committee and the panel accepted his resignation despite claims by several members that he was being driven out by false charges, a witch hunt and character assassination.

Some members said they had agreed to the resignation out of respect for Mr. Sprague's expressed hope that his departure would lead the full House to extend the committee's life in a vote scheduled for later today. Without such an extension, the panel would cease to exist tomorrow.

The committee was set up to investigate the killings of President John Kennedy and civil rights leader Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

At their meeting this morning, committee members insisted that Mr. Sprague resign voluntarily and was not asked to step aside after an informal House poll indicated that the panel would be allowed to die out if he remained.

Bitter resentment surfaced in the House this week to Mr. Sprague's surviving his feud with Rep. Henry Gonzalez, who earlier this month resigned as the committee's chairman after the panel refused to support his efforts to fire Mr. Sprague.

At least five committee members accused Rep. Gonzalez, D-Texas, of making false charges against Mr. Sprague and of using what one called McCarthy-like tactics to drive Mr. Sprague out of office. Rep. Gonzalez denied that Mr. Sprague had refused to cut costs after the House rejected his proposed \$6.5-million-a-year budget and had tried to unseat Rep. Gonzalez.

Mr. Sprague contended that he needed the \$6.5 million because he could not use FBI or CIA investigators since the activities of those agencies were being studied in the probe. After that budget dispute, a \$2.5-million allotment for this year was agreed upon by Mr. Sprague and the committee.

Rep. Stewart McKinney, R-Conn., told fellow members of the committee that "I think in the case of Richard Sprague we have seen a witch hunt and devastation of human rights that I never expected to see" after the era of Joseph McCarthy. Rep. McKinney added: "I think a man has been systematically and publicly destroyed by rumor, innuendo."

Rep. Robert Edgar, D-Pa., said that Rep. Gonzalez was guilty of character assassination against Mr. Sprague.

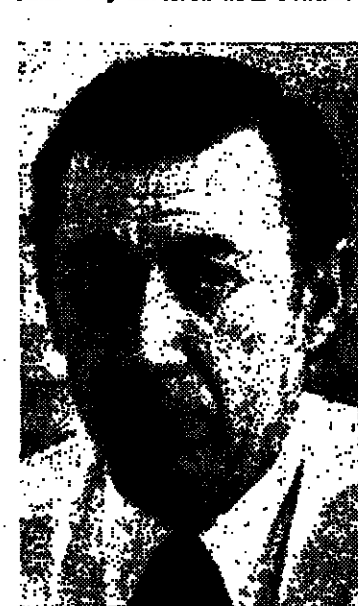
Rep. Gonzalez made hour-long floor speeches Monday and yesterday to expand on his charges that Mr. Sprague was deceitful and to suggest that Mr. Sprague had engaged in practices unethical for a lawyer.

A spokesman said Mr. Sprague submitted a verbal resignation during the night in a 3 1/2-hour meeting with the new chairman of the panel, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, and two committee members.

He put the resignation in writing this morning in a letter saying: "I do so with the hope that the Congress can now proceed with the challenge of seeing that these investigations are pursued promptly."

showed up in the journalist's office in the Netherlands and then disappeared again. He was traced by government investigators from Brussels to Florida, where he was a house guest near here.

Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., a member of the House committee, said: "He was a crucial witness for us, based on the new information he had. He was intimately involved with Oswald."



Richard Sprague



APPARENT SUICIDE—George de Mohrenschildt, described as a Lee Harvey Oswald friend and "crucial witness" in House probe of John Kennedy's slaying, is shown with his wife. He was found shot to death in Palm Beach, Fla.

## Mansfield Reported in Tokyo Post

## Carter Is Said to Pick Three Envoys to Asia

By Don Oberdorfer  
WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—President Carter has reportedly picked a highly experienced team for three major Asian diplomatic posts—former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield as ambassador to Japan, former Princeton University president Robert Goheen as ambassador to India and a former State Department politico-military affairs chief, George Vest, as ambassador to Pakistan.

Informed sources said last night that these three were undergoing the early stages of the necessary political, diplomatic and security clearances before public announcement and formal appointment by Mr. Carter.

All three have impressive credentials for their prospective jobs. Japan is the major U.S. ally in Asia, and U.S. relations with India and Pakistan are undergoing important changes.

Mr. Mansfield, 74, who retired in January after 34 years in Congress, was a professor of Far Eastern history at the University of Montana before coming to Washington and was deeply interested in Asian affairs during his Senate career. Earlier this month, he went to Hanoi as a member of Mr. Carter's mission on U.S. servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war.

Mr. Mansfield has visited Japan many times, the most recent trip last summer, after which

the former head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called U.S.-Japanese relations "a fundamental pillar in present U.S. foreign policy whose goal is continued stability in the western Pacific."

Japan, the Montana Democrat said in a report on his trip, is a "cornerstone in that policy."

In his recommendations for the Carter administration's policy toward its Pacific ally, Mr. Mansfield urged that there be no more "shocks," a reference to abrupt actions under former President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that affected Japan but which were made without consultations with Tokyo. He also recommended continued reductions in the U.S. military

presence in Japan and a "code of conduct" for international commercial dealings which would outlaw practices such as those involved in the Lockheed affair.

Mr. Goheen, 57, was born in India and lived the first 14 years of his life there while his parents served as medical missionaries. His selection to go to New Delhi comes at a time when Washington is reassessing its policies toward the subcontinent after the fall of Indira Gandhi's government and the formation of a government that has indicated it intends to move away from India's close ties to the Soviet Union. Mr. Goheen served as president of Princeton from 1967 to 1972.

Mr. Vest, 58, a career diplomat, was chief U.S. representative to the London conference of nuclear suppliers during the administration of former President Gerald Ford. He is thus familiar with the nuclear policy issues that are among the most pressing and delicate matters between the United States and Pakistan.

## House Votes Bill Carter Asked on Reorganization

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI)—President Carter's request for power to carry out his campaign pledge to reorganize the "bloated bureaucracy" into more effective government neared enactment yesterday.

By a vote of 285 to 22, the House passed a bill giving Mr. Carter reorganization authority subject to a veto by either house of Congress. It is very similar to a measure passed by the Senate last week.

The bill permits the President to prepare reorganization plans that would take effect 60 days after submission unless disapproved by a majority of either house of Congress.

The President could not create a cabinet-level department by reorganization, and so Mr. Carter has requested legislation creating a Department of Energy. Nor could he abolish or transfer an independent regulatory agency. But within those limits, the President could draw plans to combine, divide or otherwise shuffle agencies to make them work better.

This reorganization authority was given to every president since Herbert Hoover until Congress let it lapse in Richard Nixon's second term, after Watergate.

## Carter Names Aide To Young at the UN

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Donald McHenry, a former career foreign service officer, is being nominated to be Ambassador Andrew Young's second-in-command at the UN, President Carter announced yesterday.

Mr. McHenry, who like Mr. Young is a black, will hold the rank of deputy U.S. representative. A career diplomat during the 1960s, Mr. McHenry was recently named project director of humanitarian policy studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The public attack on the mayor thus took many by surprise—including the mayor himself.

"He is very puzzled by it, by the timing," said the mayor's press aide, John Head. "But he doesn't think it will hurt him among the people of Atlanta and among the Eastern liberals."

Leonard Hood, area representative for the AFSCME, said in a statement that "the forum of paid advertisements will hopefully make Atlanta taxpayers think deeply about the devastating effect of double dealing, incompetence and other disregard for the needs of city employees."

Labor sources said that what was behind the campaign was both dissatisfaction and pique that

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## Chicago-Washington Agreement

## Black Muslim Chief Reports a Truce With the Hanafi Sect

By Bryce Nelson

CHICAGO, March 30.—Peaceful relations have been established between the Chicago-based Black Muslims and the Hanafi Muslims in Washington, Black Muslim spiritual leader Wallace Muhammad said yesterday.

He said Hanafi leader Khaalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalifa had called him from Washington and offered "a formal declaration of truce, of peace," which Mr. Muhammad said he accepted eagerly.

Better hatred between the two Black Muslim groups is widely believed to have helped trigger the 1978 murder of seven members of Khaalifa's household and the Hanafi's seizure of three

Washington buildings with 134 hostages earlier this month.

During that 36-hour siege, Khaalifa repeatedly demanded that Wallace Muhammad, his brother Herbert Muhammad and heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali be brought to him so that he could deal with them in retaliation for the murders of his group. (Five Philadelphia Black Muslims were convicted in the 1978 murders and are in prison.)

After the hostages were released on March 11, Wallace Muhammad said he feared that the Hanafis might try to kill him. A week after the siege, however, Khaalifa called Mr. Muhammad and talked to him cordially for

about a half-hour, Mr. Muhammad said, in their first conversation since about 1963.

Khaalifa said, "Look, I want you to know that you have nothing to fear from me. I want peace," Mr. Muhammad reported.

"Brother Hamaas, that's exactly what I've always wanted. I thought you've always known that," Mr. Muhammad said he replied.

Khaalifa reportedly told Mr. Muhammad: "Look, you know that I could get to you." He reportedly said that he had recently had a man "in touching distance of you," but that he had told his Hanafi followers to "lay off."

"That was a great move on his part. It takes a big man to call

another man that he sees as the head of the organization that he was in dispute with," Mr. Muhammad said in an interview yesterday at the main Black Muslim mosque on Chicago's South Side.

Mr. Muhammad said that he later called Khaalifa, gave him his home telephone number and talked again for 15 to 20 minutes to Khaalifa and to his wife. "After I expressed my sympathies to her, I could see that she was happy and that's what she wanted," he said.

The members of the Hanafi group in Washington refused to comment by telephone on Mr. Muhammad's comments yesterday.

© Los Angeles Times

## In Bid to Discredit Him

## Union of Workers in Atlanta Launches an Attack on Mayor

By Wayne King

ATLANTA, March 30 (UPI)—In a move that has important implications for the organization of public employees throughout the South, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees has launched an unprecedented and virulent nationwide advertising campaign aimed at discrediting Mayor Jacob J. Bryant, this city's black mayor.

In an advertisement that appeared in Sunday's editions of The New York Times and that is scheduled to run in other national publications, the union, currently locked in a bitter labor dispute with the city and in the second day of a citywide strike, assailed the mayor's leadership and suggested that he should be turned out of office.

The union said that the newspaper advertisement was the first phase of a six-month campaign that would reach its culmination in September, a month before Mr. Bryant is up for reelection. The union said that it had budgeted more than \$60,000 for publication of the ad, which proclaims in bold type: "The Falcons Aren't the Only Losing Team in Atlanta. Try City Hall."

It continues: "Everybody's heard about Newark, New York, Baltimore, Detroit—the higher taxes, poorer services, boarded-up schools, dirtier streets. It's happened in Atlanta too. Atlanta has seen four years of misgovernment, squabbling, phoniness and cynicism at City Hall."

"The score," it says, "is an annual exodus of 6,300 taxpaying citizens."

Hired a New Coach  
"The Falcons," the advertisement concludes in a reference to the city's beleaguered professional football team, "have hired a new coach. It's time for one at City Hall."

The advertisement is signed by the Atlanta Local 1644 of the AFSCME, and was personally approved by Jerry Wurf, international president of the union.

The advertisement is budgeted to appear in succeeding months in the New Republic, New Times and the Atlanta Journal-Constitution. More, a New York-based journalism review; Crisis, a publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and possibly in national news magazines. Variations will be broadcast on Atlanta-area radio stations and be printed in publications here.

The advertisements are intended to discredit the mayor among Atlantans and so-called Eastern establishment liberals and the press.

Unlabeled Field  
While newsmen have become popular in other fields, religion has been relatively untouched, although some denominations have used the format within their own ranks and specialized versions have focused on subjects such as pensions.

Based on experience, the newsletter could run into resistance by the clergy. It is aimed primarily at Protestant ministers, who, according to studies, rarely regard themselves as hard-headed pragmatists. Rather, they prefer to think of themselves as preachers, teachers and counselors. Seminars reinforce this



Maynard Jackson

## U.S. Clergy Gets Newsletter Advising on Wordly Matters

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, March 30 (UPI)—Acting on the assumption that the clergy is largely uneducated in practical matters, a two-man team in New York has begun publishing a monthly newsletter that promises to offer clerics "everything they didn't tell you in seminars about running a church."

The two issues—sent to 15,000 ministers—that have already appeared contain a legal guide to ousting noisy intruders from services, tips on deducting vacation expenses from income taxes, listing of toll-free telephone numbers and suggestions for expanding work time by changing sleep habits. The subscription price is \$25, which, the newsletter notes, is tax-deductible.

More is promised in the months ahead in Church Business Report, edited by William Proctor, a Harvard-trained lawyer and former newspaperman, and distributed by Joel Tuclerone, an expert in direct mailing.

The "legal test" in the case of disruptive, the newsletter explains, is whether the minister can "act as a reasonable man would under the circumstances."

The suggested procedure: calmly advise him that "church officials will remove him if he persists." If this fails "after reasonable time," then use the "minimum force necessary to eject him or effect a citizen's arrest."

Other sections of the newsletter explain the new copyright law that permits limited duplication of hymn books and religious reading materials ("churches that reproduce copyrighted hymns and Sunday school materials without permission are playing with fire"), issue a warning about the "growing threat" to church tax exemptions and offer tips on low-cost tours to Israel.

The second issue, noting the April 15 tax deadline, cites a "dozen common mistakes" ministers are likely to make on their returns, and hints for getting a running start on the workday.

"It's a good idea," said the Rev. Burnham Kikukawa, a former business executive who heads the Manhattan district of the United Methodist Church. "It seems to have very sound, practical suggestions."

Initial Jewish reaction to removing "Reproaches" was favorable, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee, who has vigorously pursued the issue, said: "It's an important development in a continuing process."

A study in 1961 indicated that portions of the hymns were deliberate "abuse" of the Passover "Dayenu" prayer of thanks.

"I led you out of Egypt, from slavery to freedom, but you led your Savior to the cross," it reads. "My people, what have I done to you? How have I offended you? I gave you a royal scepter, but you gave me a crown of thorns."

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Giap Hailed in E. Berlin  
BANGKOK, March 30 (AP)—Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap received "a warm welcome and a grand dinner" from his East German counterpart, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, following his arrival in East Berlin Monday, the Vietnam News Agency said today.

LANVIN  
15, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré  
75008 Paris - 265 14 40

## The cachet of a made-to-measure shirt

IT IS FAIRLY easy to tell when a man has a good tailor; the quality of his shirts is necessarily less obvious to an inexperienced eye. Not much of them is normally seen: the color, the neck, an inch or so of sleeve. Yet these details are ample evidence of the shirt-maker's skill. Take the neck, for example. Before catering for the whims of fashion, he must make sure this goes with the anatomy of his wearer.

For a slim man with a long face, the collar points should be fairly short and widely spaced, so as not to overemphasize the length of the features; whereas a round face calls for long points cut to lie close together. On the other hand, the shape of the collar must depend on the width of the ties worn with it. This is where fashion begins to come into the picture: today, ties are wide, and the cut of the

collar must be quite different compared with when they were narrow and tightly knotted.

Every detail is important

But the way we make up a shirt hasn't changed one iota. It's all by hand, of course. And we're obsessive about the care we put into the finishing. Buttonholes have to be absolutely perfect, buttons (in mother-of-pearl, of course) are exclusive to us; and the stitching of the run-and-fell shoulder seam has to be almost invisible. And when we cut a sports shirt in printed silk, we make the design on the pocket fit so exactly over that on the shirt that you have to look twice to see there's a pocket there.

The pleasure starts with the cloth

Choosing the cloth—from a wealth of plain, striped, figured or printed fabrics—is an oc-

casional when a man can allow himself a little legitimate coquetry. We comb the world for these fabrics: the finest cotton voile only comes from Switzerland, the best printed silks from Italy, crêpe from England. For one special silk, we even go to Japan. Because the true private pleasure of a shirt comes from the cloth; all the subtleties of cut, making up and finish are just a pleasant additional bonus.

Comfort is a sleeve set in exactly at the point of the shoulder, with just the right width and fullness to allow easy movement, but staying close to the body. That's obvious. But the pleasure... that's another matter. You have to have worn our cotton voile or silk crêpe to understand it.

It goes deeper than mere appearance.

## New U.S. Satellite-Killer Project Is Revealed

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Pentagon has advised Congress that it is working on a secret anti-satellite program in an effort to develop within the next five years an interceptor capable of knocking Soviet satellites out of orbit.

The program's existence is described in a classified report filed in the closing days of the Ford administration. The Los Angeles Times has obtained a copy of the report.

If the Carter administration continues the program at the pace set by the outgoing administration, the United States could test a satellite-killer by 1980 and have it ready for operation by 1982.

Former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld announced on Jan. 13, as part of his final military "posture statement," that the Soviet Union had already tested a "potential anti-satellite capability," which could endanger U.S. surveillance, communications and navigational satellites.

In a report submitted to Congress on the same day, Malcolm Currie, the Ford administration's

director of defense research and engineering, said that recent Soviet advances had made it necessary for the United States to increase its emphasis on space defenses.

Earlier Version  
The version of Dr. Currie's report, which was made public at the time, discussed programs to improve the U.S. ability to track Soviet satellites, as well as research efforts into methods of protecting U.S. space systems from attack.

But the highly classified version of the report revealed that Dr. Currie had also ordered new emphasis on a satellite-killer program.

The report said: "National policy is that the very fact that we are investigating means by which to neutralize foreign satellites will be classified."

However, Aviation Week magazine has carried reports in recent weeks about U.S. anti-satellite efforts and other publications have speculated about the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet "space war."

Dr. Currie left his post at the end of the Ford administration,

and President Carter's choice of Dr. William Perry to be the Pentagon's research chief has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

Without commenting on the anti-satellite program, Pentagon officials have said they plan to make few changes in the Ford administration's budget for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Carter plans to develop a budget that is entirely his own by next January.

The cost of the anti-satellite program is a comparatively modest \$41.6 million in the 1978 fiscal year, which will begin Oct. 1.

Abandoned Program  
The United States in 1974 abandoned an earlier anti-satellite system, which was not capable of knocking out high-orbit satellites. It relied on a nuclear warhead that U.S. officials might be reluctant to use short of an all-out nuclear war.

Since 1974, Dr. Currie reported, the United States has been trying to develop the components for a non-nuclear interceptor.

But he said the budget for the program was "inadequate to fund prototype interceptor develop-

ment and testing before the mid-1980s."

"Given the increased concern over the importance of space assets to military operations and the asymmetry that has developed between the U.S. and the Soviets in anti-satellite capability, I am increasing the emphasis on this program to provide for interceptor flight tests in 1980 which will preserve the option to deploy a system with an initial capability by 1982," Dr. Currie said.

Homing Device  
He said the program was aimed at producing a lightweight homing device that would be capable of catching a target satellite and destroying it with a non-nuclear explosive. The earlier U.S. system, relying on delivery of a powerful nuclear explosion, would have approached—but not touched—the target.

The Soviet system apparently does not require a direct hit on the target.

Since signing the outer-space treaty in 1967, the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed not to place offensive weapons in orbit.

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## Learning Marxism-Leninism, Growing Vegetables

## Former Laos King Held in 'Re-Education' Center for Alleged Coup Attempt

By Norman Peagam

VIENTIANE, Laos, March 30 (NYT).—The former king of Laos, the 69-year-old Savang Vatthana, is growing vegetables and

learning the rudiments of Marxism-Leninism in the remote mountains of northeast Laos, according to government officials here.

The former monarch, who was deposed in December, 1975, when the Communists seized power, had until earlier this month been living in retirement in the northern city of Luang Prabang, the former royal capital, with members of his family. He had been named a special adviser to the government, but officials say that he and his son, former Crown Prince Vongphrachit, refused to take part in meetings and would not even receive special envoys sent to persuade them to change their attitude.

Then, earlier this month, they were charged with being involved in an anti-government plot. Two conflicting accounts of the alleged plot are circulating here and even senior officials seem unsure about what happened. But

the accepted version appears to be that a small group of royalists led by the king's brother, Sisouphann Thavang, former secretary-general of the royal palace, organized an armed attack March 7 by about 100 rebels against government installations in the Luang Prabang area.

The attack was repulsed, although not before some government soldiers had been killed and wounded. Captured rebels allegedly reported that they had been acting under orders from the former king and crown prince.

None of those arrested will be executed, officials here insist.

## Thailand Bans Books By Communist Leaders

BANGKOK, March 30 (AP).—The Thai government has banned 100 books considered pro-Communist or otherwise politically subversive, an Interior Ministry spokesman said last week before the attempted coup. The books included works by Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Lenin, Karl Marx, Ho Chi Minh and Ernesto (Che) Guevara.

"Our policy is humane and reasonable," one said. No mention of the former king's arrest has been made by the government-controlled press or radio. Instead, Education Minister Phumvongkiet was sent to Luang Prabang to explain the situation to city residents while, in an apparent attempt to gauge popular reaction, the news was made known throughout the rest of the country in local "satellite" newspapers.

Some observers say the disclosure came as an unpleasant shock to many, but no trouble is expected, since there is a strong tradition of passivity among the Lao people and the Communist party maintains firm control. However, the arrest apparently has done nothing to increase popular acceptance of the regime, at least in Vientiane where the population is already suffering from economic hardship and government restrictions on almost every aspect of daily life.

## 8 More Suspects In Thai Coup Bid Seized by Police

BANGKOK, March 30 (AP).—Thai police arrested four more government officials and four newspaper columnists yesterday in a continuing roundup of persons suspected of plotting last week's abortive coup.

Judicial Council Deputy Secretary Amorn Chindanaboon and seven others were detained at a police station, police said. Authorities on Monday arrested the Thai Public Relations Department director, Gen. Rak Sak Wattanasak, and a television announcer, Phichai Vassanasak, police said. Gen. Rak Sak was interrogated because he was the chief of Radio Thailand, which rebroadcasted the coup early in the coup attempt. Mr. Phichai was suspected of drafting a statement for the plotters.

Immigration police at Bangkok Airport took steps to prevent other unnamed suspects from leaving the country.

## UN Council to Adjourn Debate on Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (AP).—The UN Security Council is deadlocked on how to conclude a Middle East debate and has agreed to adjourn it indefinitely, council sources said yesterday.

Council members agreed privately on the adjournment, the informants said, after the United States rejected a nonaligned-proposed council statement endorsing a Palestinian "national homeland" and warned that it would veto any resolution containing such an endorsement.

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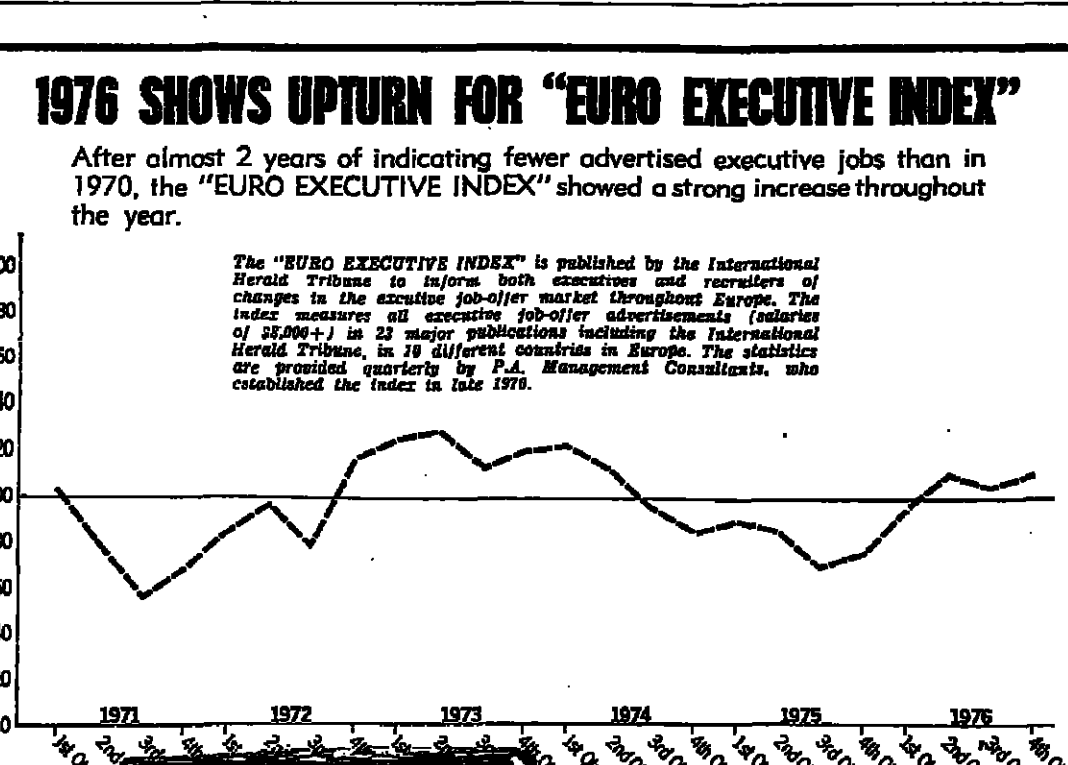
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By Persons Close to Power

## Indonesians Begin to Deny Inevitability of Corruption

By Lewis M. Simons

JAKARTA (UPI).—Shortly after daybreak one recent morning, bulldozers rumbled into a quiet neighborhood on the edge of the city and began destroying small, red-tile-roofed houses. The 20 families who lived in the settlement stood quietly by and watched their homes churned into the thick brown mud. They had been told only the day before that, although they held legal deeds to the property, the land had been taken over by a development company that planned to build a golf course and luxury housing project.

The company, Metropolitan Kencana, Ltd., is headed by a younger brother of Indonesia's President Suharto, Sudwikatmono. Other powerful businessmen and government figures own shares.

For the small band of displaced neighbors, the bulldozers' arrival began a tragedy. They were shut out into hastily built barracks. A man collapsed with a nervous breakdown and committed suicide. Another suffered a heart attack and is still hospitalized.

A few lines about the incident appeared in one Jakarta newspaper, but no names of the company's officers were printed.

### Graver Consequences

This kind of incident and others of a far broader magnitude and with far graver consequences occur with regularity in Indonesia. "The people of this country expect their leaders to enrich themselves and members of their families," said a Western diplomat.

Beneath the unruffled surface, frustration and bitterness are slowly mounting to a boil. For more than a decade, since the nation erupted in an abortive and gory Communist-led coup in 1965, Mr. Suharto's military-backed government has kept the lid of repression tightly screwed down.

With national elections scheduled for May 2, official corruption would be an obvious issue in the campaign, which has already begun. But the government has declared that the subject will not be discussed.

This makes dissent difficult to perceive. Indonesians do not like to discuss their political views with foreigners. There is also no shortage of apologists among resident Westerners, diplomats and businessmen for the system of corruption that permeates every layer of public life.

"It's the Indonesian way," is a common explanation. "They've lived with it for centuries. First they were exploited by the sultans. Then the Dutch colonialists. And now, it's the army."

Not all Westerners here are willing to explain it away. "We and the other Western nations who were so happy to see Suharto and the Communists knocked over are largely to blame for the state of affairs here now," claimed a highly respected U.S. economist who has worked closely with the Indonesian government for the last five years.

"Because we were so relieved to see Indonesia saved from Communism," he said, "we started pumping money in here blindly. Any project the Indonesians wanted, no matter how

foolish and grandiose, we came up with the backing. Is there any wonder that officials who make \$200 a month would start raking off their share?"

### Deny Inevitability

There are some Indonesians—an idealistic lawyer in Jakarta, a junior civil servant in his shabby home on the capital's outskirts, an angry civil engineer in the Sumatran city of Medan—who deny the inevitability and acceptance of corruption.

"Just because we don't say anything doesn't mean we don't know and don't care about what's going on at the top," the clerk said one evening.

"We know the top army people are getting rich at our expense," the engineer told a visitor. "And one day, when we can't take any more, all the anger that's building up inside will explode. Then, God save us all."

Strong words can be spoken by men who insist on remaining anonymous. Adnan Buyung Nasution does not demand such protection. "I've already spent 22 months in jail, without a trial, for my views," the activist lawyer said. "I'm no longer afraid."

Mr. Nasution, who devotes half of his time from a lucrative private practice to a legal aid association he heads, is an idealist who believes that his efforts may lead to a righting of Indonesia's economic and social imbalances.

Yet he is realistic enough to concede that only the army has the organization required to hold the vast country—whose national motto is "Unity in diversity"—together.

"But what we need is an army which will open the political system to democracy," he said in an interview. "And believe it or not, there is this type of officer."

"There are in the army today intellectual, forward-looking younger officers who foresee that if they hold too tight a grip on the country, the army will eventually be ruined because it will become little more than an army of occupation," Mr. Nasution said. "Officers like these are the nation's only hope."

### Development for Whom?

Mr. Nasution said that he had just taken on the case of the 20 displaced families. Showing a visitor beautifully printed brochures for the luxurious housing and recreation complex, he said, "They call this development. But development for whom? Only the rich, while the poor people who've been thrown off their land can only expect to get poorer and poorer unless they're justly compensated. And compensation is at the company's whim."

Mr. Nasution said that he had learned that Mr. Sudwikatmono, the President's brother, was the front man in the company for Lim Soel Liong, a wealthy Sino-Indonesian businessman. Mr. Lim and Mr. Sudwikatmono also control a number of other enterprises.

In conjunction with another Sino-Indonesian group, Mr. Sudwikatmono and a half-brother of President Suharto, Probosutedjo, control a huge gambling casino, nightclub, bowling alley and



President Suharto

hotel complex on the Jakarta waterfront.

Mr. Suharto's wife, Tien, is known to have even more diverse links with Chinese middlemen in a vast network of interests.

"Through channels provided by members of the President's family," Mr. Nasution said, "a handful of incredibly rich men have direct lines to the power structure and they get whatever they want—credit, permission to destroy homes, anything—at great cost to the poor people of Indonesia."

## Danger Believed Greater After 30

# Pill Plus Smoking Called Risk to Older Women

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT).—The increased risk of death faced by women over 30 who use oral contraceptives largely results from the combined effects of cigarette smoking, according to an analysis of British and U.S. studies released yesterday.

The analysis suggests that for non-smokers of any age, the pill by itself does not present an unreasonable risk of death. But for women above the age of 30 who smoke heavily, pill use seems to be more dangerous than the use of any other contraceptive method.

For such women, it is also more hazardous than using no birth control at all and instead facing the risks to life presented by pregnancy and childbirth, the analysis found.

Even for women younger than 30 who are heavy smokers, the report suggests that oral contraceptives may be more hazardous than any other method of birth control.

The report was prepared by Anuradha Jain, research analyst at the Population Council, an international family planning research organization with headquarters in New York City. The findings were published in the current issue of *Studies in Family Planning*.

more than 400 deaths that showed that, among women over 40, pill use greatly increased the risk of heart attack, stroke and death. Death rates among pill users in this age group were so high, in fact, that researchers concluded that it was unwise for older women to continue using the pill.

The Food and Drug Administration has proposed to advise

physicians that "the use of oral contraceptives in women in this age group (40 and over) is not recommended."

The new analysis shows, however, that it is not pill use per se, but the combination of the pill and cigarette smoking that significantly increased the risk in older women. Dr. Jain found that the effect of the pill and cigarette smoking is "synergistic." That is, the total death rate associated with the combination of the two factors is higher than would result from each factor acting independently. Instead of the effects being additive, one factor multiplies the effects of the other.

### High Blood Pressure

The fact that pill use and cigarette smoking have a synergistic effect was previously shown. Studies demonstrated that "pre-disposing factors," such as cigarette smoking and high blood pressure, multiply a woman's risk of suffering a heart attack or stroke while on the pill. But before the new analysis, the relative contributions of the pill and cigarettes had not been separated out.

When deaths from heart attacks alone were considered, a similar relationship was found. Among women aged 40 through 44, those who used the pill but did not smoke had a heart attack death rate of 11 per 100,000

and those who smoked but did not use the pill had a rate of 16 per 100,000. However, the combination of pill use and smoking resulted in 62 deaths per 100,000 a year.

According to the analysis, the annual death rate for women aged 40 to 44 who use oral contraceptives but who do not smoke is 7 per 100,000. However, pill users in this age group who are smokers experience 59 deaths per 100,000 per year, and among heavy smokers the annual rate is 83 deaths per 100,000.

## F-14 Lost in Sea After Deck Skid

NORFOLK, Va., March 30 (AP).—An F-14 Tomcat fighter plane skidded off the deck of the carrier America into 9,000 feet of water off the Virginia coast Monday night, the Navy said yesterday.

A spokesman said the \$14.5-million jet skidded off the deck while landing. Its crew—the pilot and radar officer—ejected into the ocean and were picked up, unhurt, by a helicopter.

The Navy convened a board of inquiry to investigate the accident, which occurred while the America was on a training exercise off the Virginia Capes.

## Eric Shipton, 69, U.K. Alpinist Explorer, Is Dead

LONDON, March 30 (Reuters).—Eric Shipton, 69, the mountaineer and explorer who led an important 1951 reconnaissance party to Mount Everest, died on Monday, the Royal Geographical Society said today.

Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand joined the 1951 party and later became the first to reach the summit of Everest, with sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay, in 1953.

Mr. Shipton also took part in many successful pre-war climbs on Everest to chart unexplored areas of the mountain. During World War II, he served with the British diplomatic service in China, but most of his life he spent as a traveler.

Mr. Shipton also explored the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific and Patagonia, and climbed Mount McKinley in Alaska. In 1964, he was invited by the Chilean government to advise on its boundary dispute with Argentina, which was amicably settled.

### 4 Doomed in Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, March 30 (Reuters).—The Chad State Security Court sentenced to death four members of the anti-government Chad National Liberation Front for their part in the attempted murder of President Felix Maloum last April.

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## EEC Ministers Fail to Agree On a Site for Fusion Project

BRUSSELS, March 30 (NYT).—The future of the European Economic Community's thermonuclear fusion project, Jet, hung in the balance today after EEC research ministers failed to decide where it should be located.

The ministers have met 5 times in the last 18 months to discuss where the project should be set up. They have narrowed the choice to Culham in Britain and Gerching in West Germany.

Guido Brunner, the commissioner responsible for research and energy, said at a news conference here today, "I am extremely disappointed by this failure to agree. I even have doubts about the procedure of trying to get a decision on Jet through the EEC council of ministers."

The commissioner said that unless the EEC makes up its mind soon, the whole project may have to be abandoned.

The Joint European Torus, JET, is reportedly safer and cleaner than the conventional nuclear fission process, which is based on uranium or plutonium. Europe is said to be technologically ahead of the United States and the Soviet Union on the fusion project.

## 5 Reported Hurt In New Protests In Pakistan Cities

KARACHI, March 30 (Reuters).—Renewed anti-government violence flared in Pakistan's biggest city today when troops and police opened fire on opposition demonstrators protesting against convening of the Sind provincial assembly.

In Hyderabad, Sind Province's second city, and Lahore, capital of Punjab, thousands of women marched to protest the alleged rigging of general elections that gave the government a landslide victory.

Usually reliable sources in Karachi said that five demonstrators were wounded today in two separate shooting incidents near the assembly building, which was surrounded by police and soldiers in trucks and armored cars.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto changed his Cabinet today, dropping five ministers from his new government.

## Ex-Premier Organizes Party in Portugal

LISBON, March 30 (UPI).—Former Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo returned to Portuguese politics yesterday by announcing the formation of a new party.

Mr. Azevedo, who suffered a heart attack nearly a year ago, said his new Social Democratic Movement was essentially humanist and aimed at promoting social justice. Mr. Azevedo collapsed while campaigning for the presidential race last June.

## Sanjay Gandhi Resigns Post in Congress Party

NEW DELHI, March 30 (Reuters).—Sanjay Gandhi, the controversial son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, today resigned from the policymaking body of the defeated Congress party.

His resignation from the All-India Congress Committee has been accepted by party president Jai Kant Barooah, who is himself under pressure to quit after the party's rout in the national elections earlier this month.

Mr. Gandhi, 30, announced his retirement from active politics after failing in his first attempt to enter Parliament.

In a letter to Mr. Barooah, he said: "As I have already announced that I do not intend to take part in active politics, I see no reason to continue as a member of AICC."

Pressure has mounted on the party to expel him. He became one of the most powerful politicians in India during Mrs. Gandhi's emergency rule.







## A Squandered American Dream

By Judy Bachrach

WASHINGTON (WP).—She looks momentarily perturbed when she hears it, but there is much of her mother in her. In the recent article and cadence of her speech (as she remembers her mother's speech and writes about it in her book). But there is also an uneasy quality to her: the childlike but worn beauty of her face (too fragile with its super-thin skin to age into grandmothers); in the starting and hasty movements of her body, all delicacy and no fluidity.

In her hotel room lay a superb desk and a three-pound weight for keeping that body tiny. Brooke Hayward is not Margaret Sullivan's daughter for nothing.

And yet—if you read "Elysium," her book on her devastated (and devastated) family which is now all the rage and most elegantly written, that is precisely what you think. That her family was not that. "We were certainly rich in talent, riches and beauty," she agrees, "and we squandered every one of them, and they all came to nothing."

Brooke Hayward has completed her chemical analysis of "Elysium," which includes her late father's last wife, Pamela Har-

man (who was clearly no favorite of the author's). But within the immediate family, no one remains except Brooke Hayward and her brother, Bill. Her parents—the irrepressible agent-producer Leland Hayward and the inebriated star Margaret Sullivan—divorced when she was 10. Her brother was put in Menninger's, a psychiatric clinic, by a father who found him ornery. Her mother was found dead in a New Haven hotel (an overdose). Her elder sister Bridget discovered she had epilepsy and was found dead at 21 (possible suicide).

Reading the book is like touring a battlefield at sunset. The stony corpses are touched with gold, but they are—for all that—corpses.

At 29, Brooke Hayward is doing ("with a vengeance," she says) what she always thought she'd be doing in her youth—and then did not: pursuing a career, writing. When she was 12 she turned out "The Riders of Red Devil" for fellow 12-year-olds. And although it was favorably received by the prospective publisher, her mother, horrified at the possible exploitation of her name and feeling her daughter was too young for fame) stopped publication of the book—some-

thing she revealed to Brooke only five years later.

"I was enraged," says the daughter, but there is no anger, only wonderment in her voice. "It had never occurred to me that mother was so powerful. It made me feel victimized."

Brooke Hayward often talks about her parents in terms of power. Her father, after all, included Henry Ponda (who, as it happens, had once married Margaret Sullivan) among his clients, along with Greta Garbo, Ernest Hemingway and Jimmy Stewart. "People with power," she'll say, "there's a form of isolation that takes place." But she is not only talking about professional power; she is talking very simply about charisma.

Awe-inspiring Tyrant

"Mother was simply, absolutely awesome. She was a tyrant, and she could back it up as a person. When Mother would walk into a room, the entire room would literally suck in its breath. She was staggeringly attractive and flirtatious with men as well as women. And even though it was an innocent flirtation, still they were all seduced by it. So she was aware of her power. So when she said to us, 'You can't do that,' it was a doublebind." Out of "a sense of fulfillment,"

Brooke Hayward, who wrote a book about her famous mother and father: "Raywire."

Harry Matheson/Washington Post

says Brooke Hayward, she too decided to become an actress, an occupation her mother (who devoted publicly, or claimed to, disappeared of. After an early marriage to a banker, she produced two children, she modeled in New York, made Vogue, and all that.



"The purpose of modeling," she says ironically, "was to pay for my lessons with Lee Strasberg." And it must have been easy for her, for Brooke Hayward was by far the prettiest of a very pretty family. At 15 her charming profile had already made the cover of Life magazine, netting her a lot of 18-year-old boyfriends, and a feeling of resentment from her retiring younger sister.

At 24, finding a new kind of resentment, she gave up acting. She had remarried—this time to Dennis Hopper (who would later make and stay in "Easy Rider" with her childhood friend, Peter Fonda). The problem, as Brooke Hayward sees it, "was that Dennis's career was spiraling down and mine was spiraling up. . . . NBC was tailoring a series around me. I'd get to play a girl reporter and it was all wonderful. Except that Dennis got sort of upset. . . . So I gave up acting."

Looking at Brooke Hayward, her fragility heightened and overpowered by gray-wool school-girl clothes, you cannot imagine her with Dennis Hopper ("I know," she says, "people are always saying that. He was certainly a primitive genius. He was, when I met him, something else. . . .")

Book on Marriage

But now they are divorced and Brooke Hayward, who scarcely mentioned her own life when writing about her family, is thinking about devoting another book to the marriage with Hopper. "One doesn't want to fictionalize it," she said. "It would be divine if Dennis would be amenable. He says he doesn't mind. I'd have to interview him extensively and follow him around for months to get the arc of his language and reconstruct our marriage."

She gazes pensively out the window. "And I'm sure my version would be different from his."

But there is another reason you can't imagine Hayward with Hopper, and it has to do with her father. Leland Hayward had, like most women-worshippers, impossible charm. On his deathbed (as his daughter writes in her book) he managed to choke out, "Women. You know what it is about them that men envy most?"

"The fact that they shall inherit the earth," said Bill. And the father replied, "You bet. They'll outlive us all. Aristophanes was no fool."

Her Father

The remaining daughter now says, "I never met the woman who could resist father. Did I survive him? I don't know. How will I ever find a man like my father? You're right. They don't cut them out of the same cloth any more. I don't think I will ever marry again for any reason, unless I meet someone like him. And by now I know that's not possible."

For the first 10 years of her life, Brooke Hayward was happy, and that portion of the book is suffused with an impossibly rosy glow. After her parents' divorce, it all falls apart, and there are casual (and inadvertent) cruelties inflicted everywhere on everyone.

"It wasn't carelessness or criminal neglect," says Miss Hayward. "It's just that we cared too much and too little and never connected. Perhaps we were consumed by that strange amorphous goal, the American Dream. It seemed to me that my family represented the collapse of that dream." There are very few allusions in her conversation, but there is one now. Finally she says, "I took me two and a half years to write this book. And it was such pain. I survived that experience not once but twice, and now I feel much stronger than I thought I was. So I figure I have very little left to fear."

She flashes a brilliant smile. "And that's marvelous." And does one, Brooke Hayward is asked, does one ever forgive one's parents for all those wasted years and wasted lives? "Oh God," she says, "Oh God, one does. One must."

## DINING

## A Young Fanatic With a Future

By Naomi Barry

MAISONS-LAFFITTE, France (UPI).—La Vieille Fontaine is a substantial stone house of the last century in a large flowering park surrounded by a grill fence. The house has an atmosphere that might have been recorded by Flaubert or described by Proust. The interior decoration could have been done by an Emma Bovary who had realized her dreams.

This bourgeois residence near the racetrack conceals a surprisingly good restaurant which has become a popular escape for Parisians. Since Maisons-Laffitte is but 20 kilometers from Notre Dame.

The spacious dining rooms elongated by a glassed-in veranda, the flagstone terrace and lawn sweeping down to the duck pond could easily accommodate 300 diners but La Vieille Fontaine accepts only 60 at a sitting.

The chef, François Clerc, cooks with love, passion, compulsion and curiosity. For 60 people he can create, experiment, refine, alter, amend. More than that would simply mean grueling work for diminishing satisfaction. In his mid-thirties, Clerc is regarded in the profession as one of the young fanatics with a future.

Wheel Design

The hors d'oeuvres plates were as pleasing to the eye as to the palate and the elements were arranged in an attractive wheel design. Everything in this assortment was luxury. The appetizers were tender but still crunchy green spears of asparagus. Between them were slabs of terrine de magret de canard poire and ribbon-thin escalopes of foie gras poire rose. The terrine consisted of so many large pieces of duck meat it was almost a main course, and very lean as is the fashion nowadays.

"On my grandmother's farm

near Toulouse, duck was always magret," said Clerc.

He slices his foie gras to near transparency, alone size and shape can affect taste. The thinner the slice, he finds, the greater the savor. It is this attention to detail that marks his style. In cooking, for instance, he uses only butter he has clarified. Noodles and other forms of pasta are made in the kitchen.

The grapefruit salad is an unexpected combination of grapefruit segments, mint and fresh cream. It sounds wrong but it comes out right. He does a light purr-paste of potatoes sandwiched with asparagus tips, truffles and a sabayon sauce.

The menu changes frequently because Clerc likes to play around a lot. He has had success recently with a dish that marries sea scallops with veal kidneys, accompanied by a mound of fresh noodles in a creamy sauce sharpened with chopped chives.

Among the substantial selection of desserts is an outstanding prune ice cream and a chocolate meringue cake.

François Clerc's

Calf's Liver With Mussels  
Calf's liver, 180 grams  
2 shallots  
2 tablespoons clarified butter  
12 small mussels (bouchot type), steamer open and kept warm. Reserve cooking liquor.  
Champagne vinegar  
2 tablespoons crème fraîche  
2 tablespoons white wine.  
Salt, pepper.  
Chop shallots fine and toss in the clarified butter for 3 or 4 minutes.

Season liver with salt and pepper. Put in pan on top of shallots. Cook for 4 to 5 minutes (depending on thickness) on both sides over moderate heat. The inside should be rose.

Remove liver to a heated plate. Cover and keep warm.

Deglaze pan with a little champagne vinegar. Add the strained

cooking liquor from the mussels and two tablespoons white wine soon as wine evaporates, crème fraîche and reduce about 5 minutes. Ring the plate around the liver. Pour sauce over all. Sprinkle freshly snipped parsley.  
Serves 2.

La Vieille Fontaine, 8 Avenue Grétry, Maisons-Laffitte, phone: 982 01 78. Closed Sundays and all day Mondays. Prices average 150 francs.



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## WAVERLEY ROOT: A Problematic Sweet, Innocent Nut

THE filbert is an amiable, unassuming, unassuming nut, even outdoes the chestnut. Mild and modest, it manages nonetheless to offer a flavor so individual that it cannot be described by reference to any other. On the contrary its own very special taste is often evoked to suggest the subtler overtones of other edibles—Chantrelle butter (unsalted, of course); the aftertaste of certain wines; the elusive aroma of some mushrooms—and even, occasionally, an element in the complex flavor of a cheese, for instance, Brie.

Agreeable when eaten fresh, alone, its own bland flavor and that of its husk are enhanced in chocolate bars and nougat, and it supplies a delicate delicious sweetness to cakes, cookies and ice cream. It is hard to believe that a nut so innocent and so simple could pose such diabolical difficulties for researchers or lead us into such complexities of etymology, medieval history, superstition and children's games.

The researcher runs into trouble immediately when he tries to find out what a filbert is. It would be a guess that more Americans speak of hazelnuts than of filberts, while an Englishman is likely to call them cobnuts or cobs. What is the difference, if any, among filberts, cobnuts and hazelnuts, all of them members of the genus *Corylus*?

If the grayish covering of the kernel is concave, depressed within the handsome shiny brown outer shell or even completely covered by it, you are supposed to have a filbert. If it lies flat across the terminal opening of the shell, you have a cob. If it is convex, or even projects blatantly from the shell, you have a hazel. "In general," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "filberts [are] long nuts, cobnuts of medium length and hazels . . . short and roundish."

Popular Usage  
But the vagaries of popular usage are confusing. In England the very same tree is called in one breath the Kentish Cob and in the next Lambert's Filbert. It is proliferation of natural and

artificial hybrids has blurred distinctions: the Mildred filbert, much grown in the United States, is a cross between *Corylus americana* (a filbert?) and *Corylus avellana* (a hazelnut?). Nature, with an irritating disregard for the orderliness dear to taxonomists, displays a decided aversion towards limiting its creativity within the bounds of restrictive definitions. A tree which produced long nuts last year may produce short ones this year; worse still, the same tree in the same year may produce long nuts on some branches and short ones on others. *Corylus*, like *Homo*, is capable of giving birth to offspring of different sizes. In 1942 the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature decided to call all members of *Corylus* filberts, and to hell with it. The public, unfortunately, is unaware of this fiat.

French lexicographers complicate matters by insisting that only popular perversity causes the tree which grows the *noisette* (hazelnut) to be called the *noisette* instead of the *coudrier*, the name gratified by the academic accole. It is my observation that as a rule Frenchmen use this name in one context only, when they are talking about *la baguette de coudrier du coudrier*, "the hazel divining rod of the witch." This sets another trap for the unwary researcher, who is tempted to pounce upon this to explain the term "witch hazel." But this refers to a different plant, a shrub of the genus *Hamelis*, whose original name was *Wych* hazel. *Wych* comes from an Old English word meaning to yield or give way; hence it designates trees of bushes with flexible branches (like the witch alder also), excellent material for switches.

Divining Rod

The belief in the efficacy of the hazel as a divining rod (or water witch or dowser) to locate underground water or buried metal goes back to antiquity. Agricola wrote that hazel-twigs were best for finding metals, especially if they were cut from trees growing over an already known vein of the metal sought. Other authorities held

that a specific type of twig should be used for each metal: hazel was touted as a sniffer-out of silver.

English acquired the word "filbert" from France, which does not know it; but in the 14th century it was used as *philbert*, derived from Normandy, which spoke of the *noix de filbert*. This was a tribute to St. Philbert, who in 654 founded the Norman Abbey of Jumièges, for the filberts of that monastery ripened on or about his feast day—Aug. 30 according to the Larousse encyclopedia, Aug. 22 according to the Random House dictionary; an undefined date towards the end of August, according, cagily, to the Dictionary of English Plant Names; and never at all according to the calendar, complete with saints' days, delivered to me between strikes each Christmas by my Paris postman in exchange for a substantial ransom which he does not deserve.

In 15th-century England, the filbert was called not the cobnut but the cobill nut, apparently because its shape suggested a cobbler's stone. From at least the 16th century, English children played a game with filberts called cob or cobnut. It consisted of smashing a nut tied to the end of a length of string against an opponent's nut in an attempt to smash it. The strongest, winning nut was called the cob.

"The filbert came to Western Europe from the Hellespont," wrote Paul Lacroix in "France in the Middle Ages." Pliny called it the *Pondic* nut, and Theophrastus mentioned it also. The European filbert may very well have come from this direction, but the original home of *Corylus* in general is difficult to place, since *Corylus* existed before *Homo* throughout its present range, which covers all the landmasses of the North Temperate Zone.

Oldest Traces

The oldest traces of the filbert seem to be those found in central Asia, dated as belonging to the Neocene epoch. Filberts were probably being eaten by prehistoric man in Paleolithic times,

and certainly by the Neolithic, the period of the Swiss lake dwellings where they have been found.

Archaeologists tell us that the filbert was the second most popular nut of Stone Age times, the first being the acorn. This does not flatter prehistoric man as a gourmet, but it seems to be merely deduction from the fact that more acorns have been found than hazelnuts. Perhaps there were just more acorns.

Jacob put peeled hazel twigs into his watering troughs to encourage his cattle to conceive (Genesis 30, xxxv), an allusion he neglected to give to the animals of Lebanon, also under his care.

The Greeks and Romans cultivated filberts, but the Middle Ages farther north at least, didn't bother. Collecting wild nuts in the woods had been good enough for the pre-Roman Gauls and it was considered good enough for their medieval descendants as well. They were used for desserts and a drink was made from them. Meanwhile on the other side of the Atlantic, American Indians were making a crisp cake of cornmeal flavored with crushed filberts.

American filberts are inferior in quality to those of the Old World; and when *Corylus maxima*, widely grown in Europe for its nuts, was transplanted to the eastern United States, it did not do well. It succeeds better in Washington and Oregon, where it is used for almost all the commercial filbert production of the United States. In England, though the trees will grow anywhere, production for the market is restricted almost entirely to Kent. Neither country is able to supply its demand, so both import great quantities of filberts from Turkey, Armenia, France, Spain and Italy.

Filberts yield a fine oil which improves the tone of violins when used in their varnish.

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root

## Feuding Poets

### In U.K. Accuse

### State Patron

LONDON, March 30 (Reuters).—Britain's Poetry Society, famed more for feuding than for rhyming, is at it again. Eleven members of the society's council have resigned in protest, charging interference from the government-financed Arts Council.

The Arts Council has threatened to cut back its subsidy unless the society patches up its quarrels. For more than two years the society has been divided between disciples of visual, concrete poetry and lovers of more traditional versifying.

A few days ago Barry Mac Sweeney, the society's chairman, said: "It seemed clear to the poets who resigned that the Arts Council had taken over control, and that our rulings were no longer being carried out."

The London Times recently remarked that the quarrels in the Poetry Society made the schisms of the early church sects look straightforward and good-natured.

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## Klee Painting Is Damaged By a Vandal

HAMBURG, March 30 (UPI).—Paul Klee's painting "The Golden Fish," which was burned by the Nazis as decadent, was damaged yesterday by a vandal's acid attack, the Hamburg Kunsthalle and museum reported today.

The city Department of Culture said the painting, valued at 500,000 marks (\$300,000), had been badly damaged. But it said it would be able to restore it so that only an expert could tell the difference. It was unable to estimate how long the restoration would take.

The Kunsthalle said that the act of vandalism was discovered at 2:10 p.m. yesterday, about 20 minutes after it took place. The identity of the vandal was unknown and Kunsthalle refused to speculate on the vandal's motives.

Klee painted "The Golden Fish" in 1926 and it hung in the National Gallery in Berlin until the Nazis confiscated it as decadent in 1937.

"The fact that they shall inherit the earth," said Klee. And the father replied, "You bet. They'll outlive us all. Aristophanes was no fool."

Her Father  
The remaining daughter now says, "I never met the woman who could resist father. Did I survive him? I don't know. How will I ever find a man like my father? You're right. They don't cut them out of the same cloth any more. I don't think I will ever marry again for any reason, unless I meet someone like him. And by now I know that's not possible."

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1977

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**U.K. Market  
Excited by the  
New Budget****Banks Cut Loan Rate;  
Stocks, Pound Gain**

LONDON, March 30.—Britain's financial markets registered their approval today of the budget outlined in Parliament yesterday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. Interest rates declined, the pound strengthened and stock prices rose.

The nation's four major clearing banks reduced their base lending rates today to the lowest level since last May amid indications that the Bank of England's minimum lending rate (MLR) will also be cut Friday.

National Westminster Bank led the move to lower interest rates. Barclays, Lloyds and Midland Bank also reduced their base rate by one percentage point to 8.5 per cent, effective tomorrow.

The banks also reduced their deposit rate to 5 from 6.5 per cent.

West chief executive Alex Davis said that money-market rates have continued to move downwards since the one-point reduction in the base rate earlier this month. The latest one-point cut makes a total fall of 4.5 points since the beginning of this year.

The lower level of interest rates is now a welcome development, easing the financing costs of industry and helpful for investment. Also, of course, it indicates a rising confidence in the containment of inflation which is so vital to the nation's economy," Mr. Davis added.

Douglas Horner, Barclays' senior general manager, said that the rate on deposits was cut 1.5 points—thus widening the differential between the lending and deposit rates to 4.5 from 4 per cent—because "the demand for bank lending remained slack and operating costs continued to rise."

Money-market observers said that the Bank of England's MLR could be slashed Friday by 1 percentage point to 8.5 per cent. However, there was some uncertainty as to whether the central bank would permit a full-point reduction.

Earlier this month, the Bank of England revised the officially market-related formula for calculating the MLR, which is normally pegged to the average rate of discount on Treasury bills at the weekly tenders at the end of each week. The authorities said that they would reserve the right either to not cut the rate or to cut it by less than the amount indicated by the normal formula.

Last week, for instance, the bank held the rate at 10.5 per cent even though the market-related formula indicated a rate of 10 per cent.

With interest rates having fallen sharply from last October's record peak of 15 per cent, some analysts have begun to question whether rates can be expected to fall much further.

Meanwhile, deposit interest rates for Eurosterling plunged today, reflecting both the strength of the pound in the foreign exchange market and expectations of a further cut in interest rates.

The rate for three-month deposits, after hovering around 11 per cent for four days ahead of Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's budget announcement yesterday, dropped to 9 7/8-10 1/8 per cent today.

The pound was under steady upward pressure in the foreign-exchange market today as operators reacted favorably to the generally conservative budget. In forward transactions, discounts on sterling narrowed to most positions. In the spot market, where the pound crept above \$1.73, the Bank of England was reported to be taking in dollars for Britain's reserves. The pound closed at \$1.73075—the highest it has been since mid-December.

This compares to the closing rate of \$1.7183 yesterday and \$1.7155 at the end of last week.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange also rose sharply. The Financial Times index closed today at 427.2, up from 420.4 yesterday. The index had been more than 9 points higher in the morning but prices were clipped by profit-taking later in the day.

Most of the day's activity was centered in the government bond sector, where long-dated bonds closed a huge 3 1/2 points higher. Short- and medium-dated maturities had gains of 2 points or more.

**WHERE THE WORLD MEETS**

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**Fiat's Net, Sales Soar;  
Deutsche Bank Steady**

From Wire Dispatches  
TORINO, March 30.—Fiat's net profits rebounded last year to \$65 billion lire (about \$75 million) from the 107 million lire reported in 1975.

The auto maker increased its dividend 50 per cent to 150 lire for both ordinary and preferred shares against 100 lire paid in the previous year.

Fiat also said it will seek shareholder approval for purchases of its own shares on the stock exchange, up to a maximum of 20 billion lire. The purchases will be financed out of a special 20-billion-lira fund, to be created out of set-asides from 1976 profits, it said.

Sales of the parent company rose 31 per cent to 3,548.6 billion lire, up from 2,698 billion in 1975. Consolidated group sales rose 147 per cent to 3,270 billion lire from 2,750 billion.

**Deutsche Bank Stagnant**  
FRANKFURT, March 30 (AP)—Deutsche Bank indicated today that last year net profit totaled 280 million deutsche marks, down slightly from 281 million DM the previous year.

The supervisory board has decided to recommend an unchanged dividend of 10 DM per share.

The bank said the dividend payout for 1976 would total an unchanged 180 million DM while retained earnings would total 100 million DM, down slightly from 101 million DM in 1975.

The supervisory board also decided to seek approval at the annual meeting for a capital increase of 200 million DM. The new shares would be offered to existing shareholders by way of a rights issue.

The board is also recommending raising \$125 million through a Eurobond to be issued by the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary. The debentures would have a face value of \$100 million and would carry warrants that could be exchanged for nine shares Deutsche Bank at a price yet to be fixed.

The issue is to be offered in the name of Cie Financière de la Deutsche Bank and will have a life of 10 years. A spokesman for the bank said the bonds would be offered sometime following the annual meeting May 11.

The exercise price of the warrants is to be based on the average stock price for the 10 trading days preceding the bond sale, converted to dollars at the mid-rate the day preceding the issue.

The proceeds of the issue are to be used for long-term financing.

**10 Nations Pledge  
Aid to S. Korea**

PARIS, March 30 (Reuters).—South Korea today won approval for international loans totaling \$2.5 billion a year throughout its current five-year development plan, World Bank officials said.

This is \$500 million a year more than the international aid the country has received annually during the past three years, they said.

A 10-nation consortium, sponsored by the World Bank, agreed to meet South Korea's foreign exchange needs to boost the country's rapid industrial development and export drive.

The World Bank said that the consortium, known as the International Consultative Group for Korea, considered the action's 1977-81 development plan as sound.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Westinghouse Settles Three Suits**

Westinghouse Electric has reached an out-of-court agreement on a suit growing out of its failure to live up to a contract to supply uranium to three utilities. Westinghouse is to provide the utilities with cash and goods and services worth a value of \$11.5 million. It will pay the utilities \$5 million in cash. The balance is the value placed on technical services and equipment to be furnished by Westinghouse to the utilities. Westinghouse says the net settlement cost to it will be \$8 million—a figure arrived at after deducting the expected profits on the goods and services to be supplied to the utilities. Lawyers by 24 other utilities has indicated its total uranium shortfall is about 65 million pounds. The dispute just settled involved only about 800,000 pounds. The value of the cash and services to be received by the three utilities would be almost 70 per cent of the claims made in their suit. Westinghouse says the agreement provides that when and if it recovers the total cost of disposing of all of its uranium, Westinghouse the three utilities would be entitled to "additional benefits." The company is

currently suing 29 uranium producers for alleged price fixing.

**Matsushita to Supply RCA**

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan is to supply RCA with video home system (VHS) cassette recorder-playback units to the U.S. firm's specifications. RCA says the Matsushita system can record and play up to four hours of material on a single cassette, double the playtime capacity of other systems. RCA expects the products to appear on the U.S. market by late summer. The initial RCA system will feature VHS and UHF tuners and an electronic clock that permits unattended recording. Microphone and camera inputs will enable the consumer to dub in his own voice track on pre-recorded cassettes or to produce his own home movies. Both microphones and cameras will be sold as optional accessories. The agreement with Matsushita will run for five years. At present, Sony dominates U.S. sales of home video tape recorders. Zenith Radio Corp. had previously announced plans to buy Sony recorders and market them under the Zenith label late this year. But the Sony machine is a two-hour recorder.

**Westinghouse Divests**

PITTSBURGH, March 30 (Reuters).—Westinghouse Electric said today it sold 415,000 common shares of Adolphe de Construction Electriques de Charleroi to a Belgian buyer for undisclosed terms. This reduces Westinghouse's equity in the Belgian firm to 47.9 from the 67.7 per cent acquired in 1970.

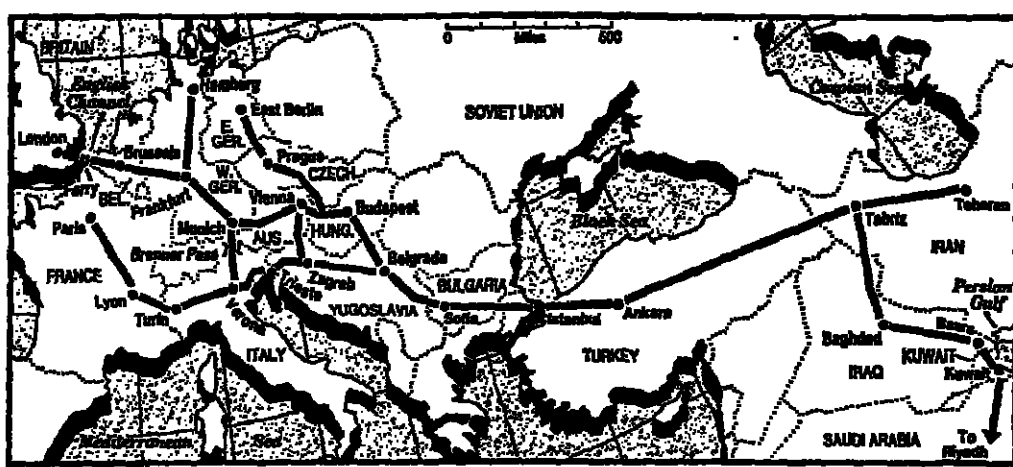
**Weekly net asset value**

on March 28, 1977

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
U.S. \$41.24

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.**  
U.S. \$30.07

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: Persen, Harding & Persen N.V., Haringvliet 214, Amsterdam

**Boom Due to Clogged Seaports****Trucking to Mideast Is Rich, Rough Road**

By Paul Hoffmann

VIENNA (NYT).—Long-distance trucking from Western Europe to the Middle East is a boom industry right now, but it is entangled in red tape woven by a dozen governments and suffering from cut-throat competition.

Day and night, heavy rigs are pounding the roads of two continents to take electronic equipment from France to Iran or machinery from West Germany to Saudi Arabia.

As seaports on the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea are chronically clogged, oil money is utilized to willingly pay high freight rates to get the merchandise quickly by road rather than wait for weeks and even months to have it unloaded from ships.

"That's where the money is," a trucker from Hamburg, West Germany, boasted recently at the bar of the Gallia Hotel in Budapest. The stocky German in a leather jacket said he had just made \$1,500 on a trip to Baghdad, Iraq.

"You can make a killing in this business," he explained. "If you don't mind only a few hours' sleep for days and weeks on end, the food you often get, and waiting around at frontier points for many hours."

A Bulgarian trucker, Todor Petrov, said at a rest stop near Vienna: "Border controls are getting increasingly thorough. Customs guards throughout Europe always suspect us of smuggling dope from Turkey to the West. Automobile drivers hunk at us and curse at us, shouting, why do we have the roads. Well, many roads are narrow and crowded and our rigs are big."

With a twinkle, the Bulgarian added: "Only the girls love us everywhere."

Waiting times at international borders crossed by the West-East trucking routes tend to lengthen because several countries are tightening controls and collecting new transit taxes. Turkey has for some time levied special fees on trucks from Western Europe, who have no choice but to pay up.

All road transports to the Middle East converge on the new bridge across the Bosphorus and must negotiate the forbidding mountain passes of Anatolia.

Yugoslavia has announced its intention to introduce a new transit tax for foreign haulers on May 1 as a contribution to the upkeep of its battered roads. Austria is considering a

similar levy on haulage by foreign carriers. The web of new transit taxes may spread to other countries in Western Europe.

The new tax burdens are driving up trucking rates. A West German exporter earlier this month paid \$8,000 for shipping machine tools to Iran on a Danish 38-ton trailer truck.

Long-distance truckers find it increasingly hard to get transit permits. Countries along the West-East route used to issue documents authorizing a hauler to make a fixed number of trips across their territory during a year. Now, several transit countries grant permits only for individual shipments.

The hauling industry in Western Europe complains about what it describes as the reckless pricing policies of the state-controlled trucking fleets in Communist nations, especially Bulgaria.

Truckers in Soviet-bloc countries have no union contracts and get much lower pay than their Western European colleagues. This enables the Communist transportation combines to undercut Western competitors.

Despite the disparity in pay rates there is rough camaraderie among truckers from Western nations and the Eastern bloc. They pull up at the same roadside eating places and inns, engage in horseplay during their short rest stops and long waits at border points, and help one another in emergencies.

"If you are in a fix, don't expect any assistance from a cop or the driver of a passenger car," a Rumanian long-distance truck said. "But there's a good chance that another truck, whatever the license plates, will pull up and some buddy will ask if he can do anything for you."

The latest hazard in the trucking business is the disappearance of entire heavy rigs parked for the night. Driver lore is that the new truck-stealing racket—cargo and all—is a new sideline of the Serbian Mafia with hired operatives from Yugoslavia and Corsica.

The Communist countries, starved for hard currency, are aggressively seeking a larger share of business on the Middle East run, where money often seems to be no problem.

Some small, struggling trucking concerns in Anatolia recently were approached by middlemen with tempting offers to sell out. It developed that the takeover bids came from Communist Hungary.

**'Leading' Index in U.S.  
Up 0.4 in Latest Month**

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP).—The government reported today that its index designed to anticipate trends in the economy rebounded in February from the harsh effect of the severe winter.

The Commerce Department said its composite index of "leading" indicators turned up by 0.4 per cent last month after plunging 1.2 per cent in January, the biggest drop since the 1974-1975 recession.

The department also reported that new factory orders were up in February by a strong 1.6 per cent and the increase for durable goods orders was revised upward to 0.5 per cent.

The increase for durables, which was estimated in a report last week at 0.1 per cent, brought the February durables orders total to a seasonally-adjusted \$53.21 billion.

Overall, factory orders rose to an adjusted \$107.05 billion, reversing the sharp January decline of 1.8 per cent. A 2.8 per cent rise in orders for non-durables sparked the overall advance.

Factory shipments jumped 2.7 per cent to an adjusted \$106.67 billion following January's 1.5 per cent decline.

The performance of the index is in harmony with other economic statistics reported for the month and supports the contention of administration analysts that the economy will come back quickly from the slump put in it by winter weather.

In fact Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said today that initial estimates that the severe winter might reduce the annual growth rate of the gross national product by about 2 percentage points in the first quarter were wrong. It now appears the reduction will be about 1.5 percentage points.

She indicated that inflation also was less affected by the weather than originally expected. She expects the first quarter inflation rate will be increased by about half a point because of increases in prices of fruits, vegetables and natural gas.

The department said that of the 10 individual statistics available in time for computation of the index, four showed increases. The increase in the work week for manufacturing workers to 40.4 hours from 39.6 hours the month before was the biggest upward influence.

Also moving upward were the number of new orders received by manufacturers of consumer products and their suppliers, the number of new building permits issued and slower deliveries of supplies.

The slower deliveries are taken as a signal of increased demand and thus quickened economic activity.

The department's index of coincident indicators and lagging indicators were both up 0.3 per cent in February. The coincident indicators had fallen a revised 1 per cent in January while the lagging indicators had risen 0.1 per cent.

**Stocks Tumble  
To 1977 Low**

NEW YORK, March 30 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slumped off a favorable government report on the leading economic indicators today and registered their sharpest decline so far this year. Trading remained sluggish.

Analysts said the drop partly resulted from renewed pressure on blue chip and glamour stocks reflecting end-of-quarter portfolio adjustments by large institutions.

But the market's major concern continues to be speculation about the content of President Carter's coming energy proposal. Fears of higher interest rates and lower first-quarter corporate profits, analysts said.

The market opened slightly higher extending yesterday's technical rally, but pressure on the high quality issues brought reversal during the first hour.

The Dow Jones industrial index slumped 10.80 at 3 p.m. It was at 19.38 points. The last time it closed lower was on Jan. 13, 1977, when it finished at 912.94.

Volume totaled 18.81 million shares compared with 17.03 million yesterday.

Brokers reported wide disappointment that the industrial average failed to find support at the 924 level, its previous closing low-set last Nov. 10 and the platform for the end-1976 rally.

Computer stocks were among the hardest hit. IBM dropped 2 7/8-5/8, Burroughs 2 5/8 to 50 3/4, Digital Equipment 2 1/8 to 41 1/4, Sperry Rand 1 1/4 to 35 1/2 and Control Data 58 to 21 5/8.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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20,000,000 Shares of Common Stock



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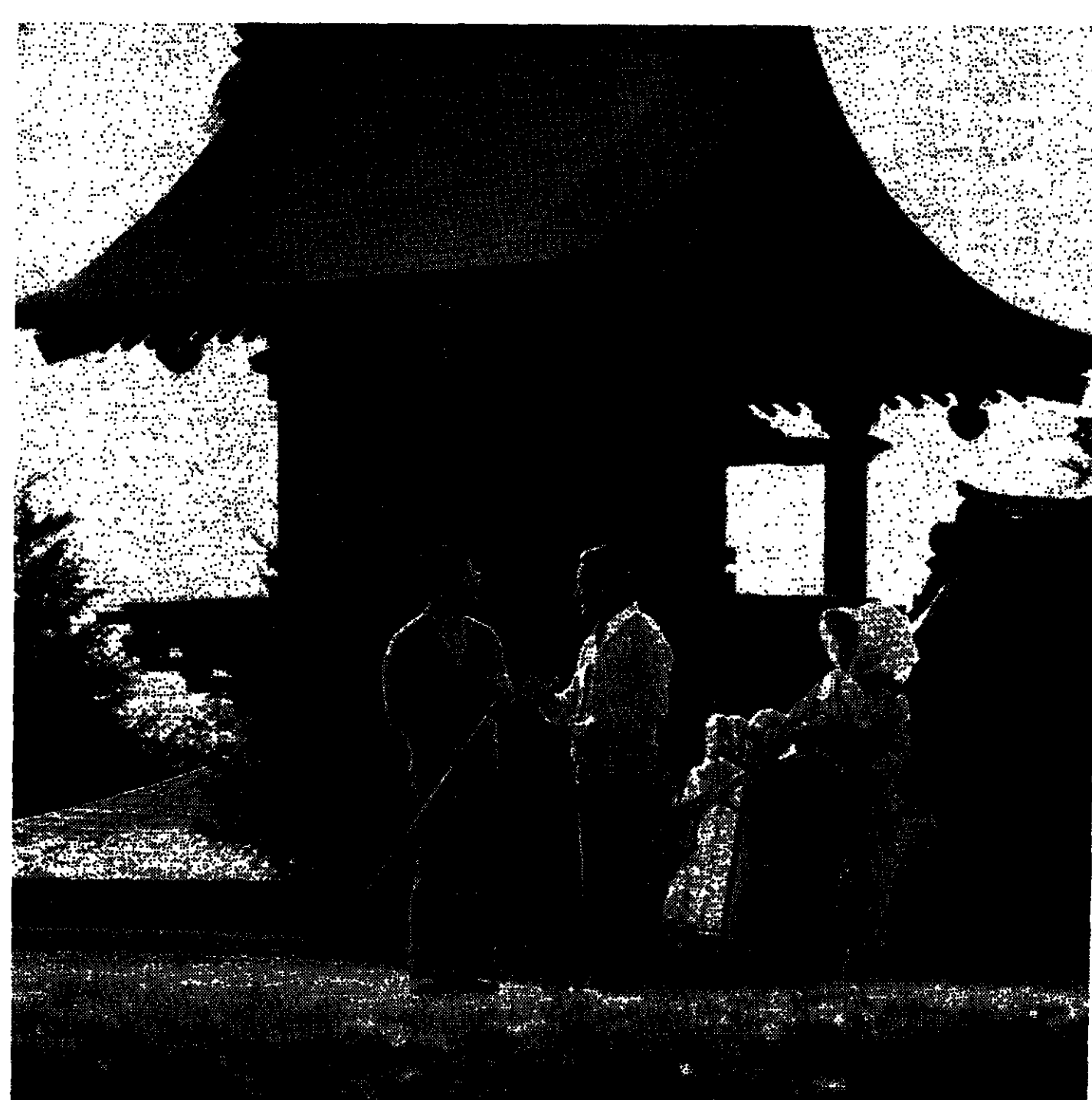
The Nikko Securities Co.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.K.
Julius Baer International	Banca del Gottardo	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de l'Indochine et de l'Extrême-Orient
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bedtner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Banque de l'Union Européenne
W.I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas)	Cazenove & Co. (Overseas)	Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A.
Credit Commercial de France	Credit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse White Weld
Fuji Kasei Co. Ltd.	Hankook Bank	Hill Samuel & Co. (C.I.B.)
Kowak Financial Centre, S.A.K.	Kowak International Finance Co., S.A.K. (Kifco)	Samuel Montagu & Co.
Nippon European Bank S.A.	The Nippon Kangyo Bank	Oriental Securities Co., Ltd.
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J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co.	Singer & Friedlander Ltd.	Société Générale
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Rache Halsey Stuart Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
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Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	Palmer, Webster, Jackson & Curtis	Reynolds Securities Inc.
White, Weld & Co.	Dean Witter & Co.	Robert Fleming
Best, Sterns & Co.	Alex. Brown & Sons	L. F. Rothschild, Untermyer, Towbin
Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.	ABD Securities Corporation	A. E. Ames & Co.
Basle Securities Corporation	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Kleinwort, Benson
New Japan Securities International Inc.	Scandinavian Securities Corporation	SoGen-Swiss International Corporation
Advest Inc.	Robert W. Baird & Co.	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards
Edlis, Campbell & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	Loewi & Co.
Michelson, Jones & Templeton, Inc.	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood	Prescott, Ball & Turben
Rothman Mosle Inc.	Stix & Co. Inc.	Suez American Corporation
Ukrainian International Corporation	Wako Securities California, Inc.	D. W. Taylor & Company
March 29, 1977		Wheat, First Securities, Inc.



## NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 30

1977 -	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	1977 -	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	1977 -	Stocks and Divs	High	Low	1977 -	Stocks and Divs	High	Low
154	GenCorp	1.04	7	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
155	GenCorp	1.04	7	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
156	GenCorp	1.04	7	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
157	GenCorp	1.04	7	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
158	GenCorp	1.04	7	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
159	GenCorp	1.04	7	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
160	GenCorp	1.04	7	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
161	GenCorp	1.04	7	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
162	GenCorp	1.04	7	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
163	GenCorp	1.04	7	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
164	GenCorp	1.04	7	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
165	GenCorp	1.04	7	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
166	GenCorp	1.04	7	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
167	GenCorp	1.04	7	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
168	GenCorp	1.04	7	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
169	GenCorp	1.04	7	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
170	GenCorp	1.04	7	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
171	GenCorp	1.04	7	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
172	GenCorp	1.04	7	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
173	GenCorp	1.04	7	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
174	GenCorp	1.04	7	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
175	GenCorp	1.04	7	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
176	GenCorp	1.04	7	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
177	GenCorp	1.04	7	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
178	GenCorp	1.04	7	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
179	GenCorp	1.04	7	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
180	GenCorp	1.04	7	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
181	GenCorp	1.04	7	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
182	GenCorp	1.04	7	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
183	GenCorp	1.04	7	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
184	GenCorp	1.04	7	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
185	GenCorp	1.04	7	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
186	GenCorp	1.04	7	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
187	GenCorp	1.04	7	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
188	GenCorp	1.04	7	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
189	GenCorp	1.04	7	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
190	GenCorp	1.04	7	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
191	GenCorp	1.04	7	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
192	GenCorp	1.04	7	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
193	GenCorp	1.04	7	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
194	GenCorp	1.04	7	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
195	GenCorp	1.04	7	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
196	GenCorp	1.04	7	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
197	GenCorp	1.04	7	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
198	GenCorp	1.04	7	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
199	GenCorp	1.04	7	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	GenCorp	1.04	7	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200



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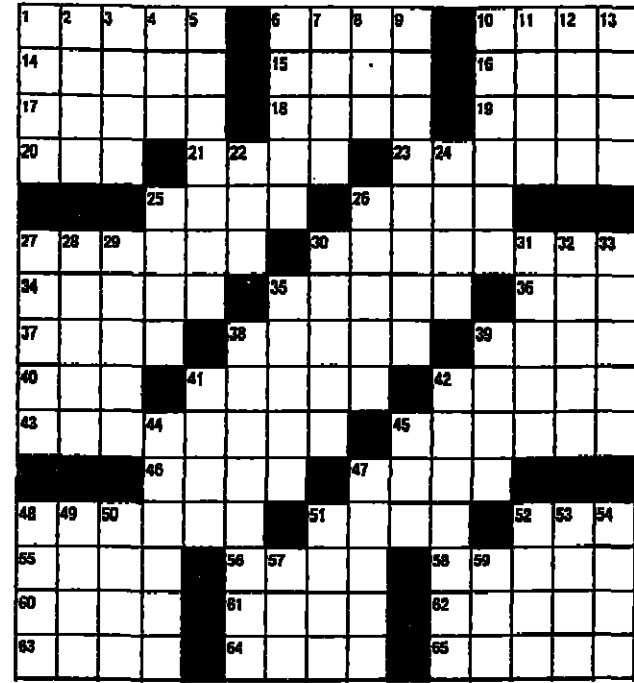








# CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 First of 13 palindromes herein  
6 When both hands are up  
10 Pork product  
14 Out of shape  
15 Lamb  
16 Off-B-way acting award  
17 Pleasant places  
18 Indolently  
19 Granular snow  
20 Explosive  
21 Labels  
22 Polished with abrasive paper  
26 Mess  
28 Spanish gypsies' language  
29 Envoy  
30 Cavalier  
34 Old-time gallery  
35 Dos and don'ts  
38 Mongrel  
37 Fiber from a cocoon  
38 Estate house  
39 Hurdy-gurdy  
40 Actress Rehan  
41 Rattan weaver  
42 Squallid  
43 Chaps  
45 Sacred river  
46 Pot money
- DOWN**
- 47 Canoeist  
48 Costume or Lorenzo of Florence  
51 Aqueduct  
52 Original woman  
53 Work on galleys  
56 Homonym for 39 Down  
58 Handel's "Le..."  
60 No more than 61  
62 Omezo-soprano  
63 Chookasian  
64 See 43 Down  
65 Trumpeter Davis
- ACROSS**
- 24 Sign for York  
25 Fox hunter's shout  
26 Touch or apricot  
27 Mountain group in Utah  
28 Skip over  
29 Solzhenitsyn's archipelago  
30 Mystical poetry  
31 Cupcake topper  
32 Swell  
33 Automat gear  
35 Extent  
36 Señora's address  
39 Narrow country road  
41 One of Carter's titles: Abbr.  
42 With 64 Across, early greeting  
44 Ankle covering  
46 Joke  
47 Jot  
48 Office circular  
49 Garden spot  
50 Catastrophic  
51 — Hora, Czech  
52 Useful bit of Lat.  
53 Climbing plant  
54 Chemical endings  
57 First  
58 Cuckoo

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## WEATHER

ALGAEVY	C	F	Clear	ALGAEVY	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Clear	MIAMI	8	46	Clear
ANKARA	17	63	Overcast	MILAN	8	41	Bain
ANTWERP	12	54	Overcast	MOSCOW	4	39	Variable
BEIRUT	10	50	Clear	MUNICH	13	55	Snow
BELGRADE	12	54	Overcast	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BELIN	12	54	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Clear
BUDAPEST	9	48	Overcast	PARIS	5	41	Clear
BURSA	12	54	Clear	PRAGUE	4	39	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Clear	ROME	12	54	Shower
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Clear	SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Shower
DUBLIN	6	41	Overcast	TOKYO	22	72	Clear
EDINBURGH	6	41	Overcast	TUNIS	14	57	Clear
FLORENCE	8	46	Bain	VIENNA	1	34	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Clear	WARSAW	22	72	Clear
GENEVA	12	54	Overcast	WASHINGTON	22	72	Clear
HELSINKI	4	39	Clear	ZURICH	12	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Overcast				
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear				
LISBON	11	52	Clear				
LONDON	11	52	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Clear				

(\*) Yesterday's readings U.S. Canada  
(\*) 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

March 30, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FUND: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) Baegebund	SP62.25	(d) Alexander Fund	\$4.59
(d) Baegebund	SP62.25	(d) Baegebund	\$4.11
(d) Baegebund	SP62.25	(d) Baegebund	\$4.11
(d) Baegebund	SP62.25	(d) Baegebund	\$4.11
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) CBF Fund	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) CBF Fund	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) CBF Fund	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Capital Int'l	\$14.70	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Capital Int'l	\$14.70	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
CREDIT SUISSE		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) C.S. Funds	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) C.S. Funds	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) C.S. Funds	SP74.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) DIT Int'l	DM10.70	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) DIT Int'l	DM10.70	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
FIDELITY		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$12.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$12.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asset	\$12.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
G.T. (REEMUDA) LIMITED		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) G.T. Fund	\$35.25	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) G.T. Fund	\$35.25	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
JARDINE FLEMING		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$56.47	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$56.47	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
LLOYDS INT. MGT. OF 178 GENOVA 11		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP49.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SP49.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERSEA Ltd.		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$101.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$101.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
SEPRIO		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Seprio (N.A.V.)	\$12.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Seprio (N.A.V.)	\$12.00	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
SOFID GROUPS GENOVA		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Sofid Sw. B. Bt.	SP154.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Sofid Sw. B. Bt.	SP154.50	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
SWISS BANK CORP.		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) America-Valor	SP461.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) America-Valor	SP461.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) America-Valor	SP461.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Bank	SP71.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Bank	SP71.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Bank	SP71.75	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11
(d) Union Invest	DM14.35	(d) Capital Services	\$4.11

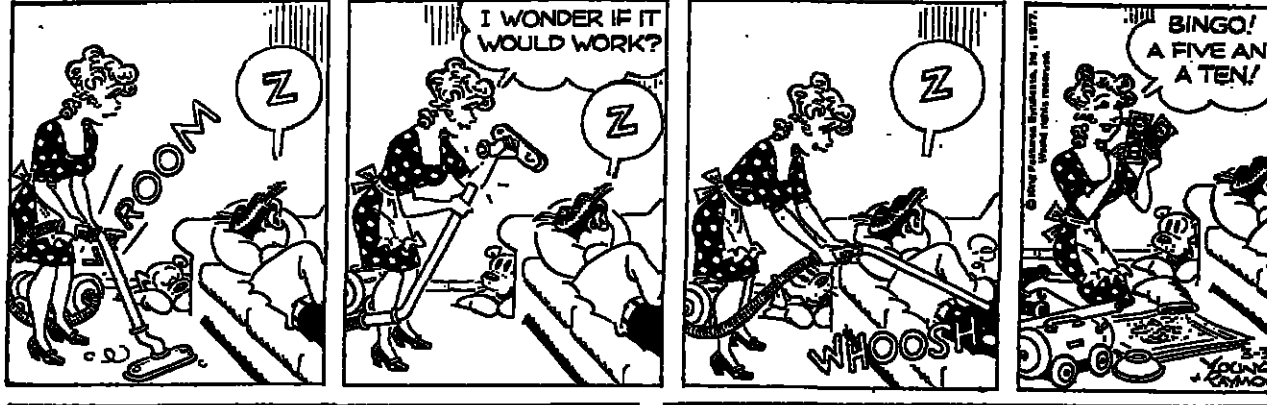
## PEANUTS



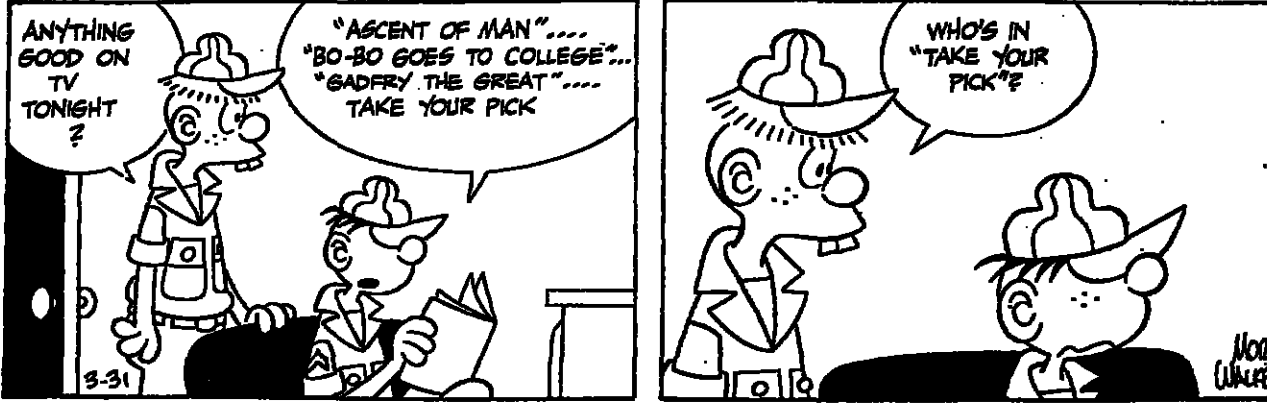
## B.C.



## B.L.O.N.D.I.E



## B.E.E.T.L.E



## ANDY CAPP



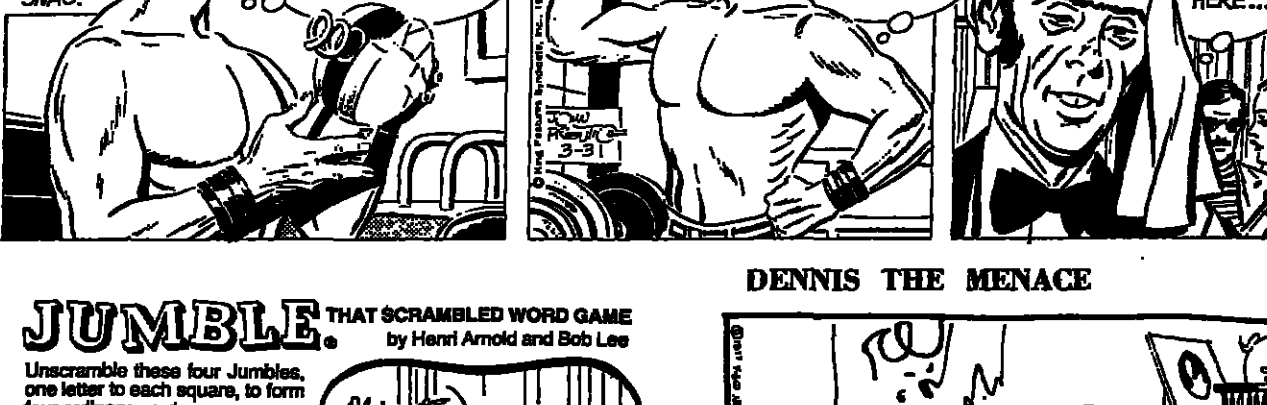
## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## RIP KIRBY



## JUMBLE

**JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME**  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NOTIX**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**RYPEK**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**QULLAS**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**GLIMYR**  
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print the surprise answer here: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

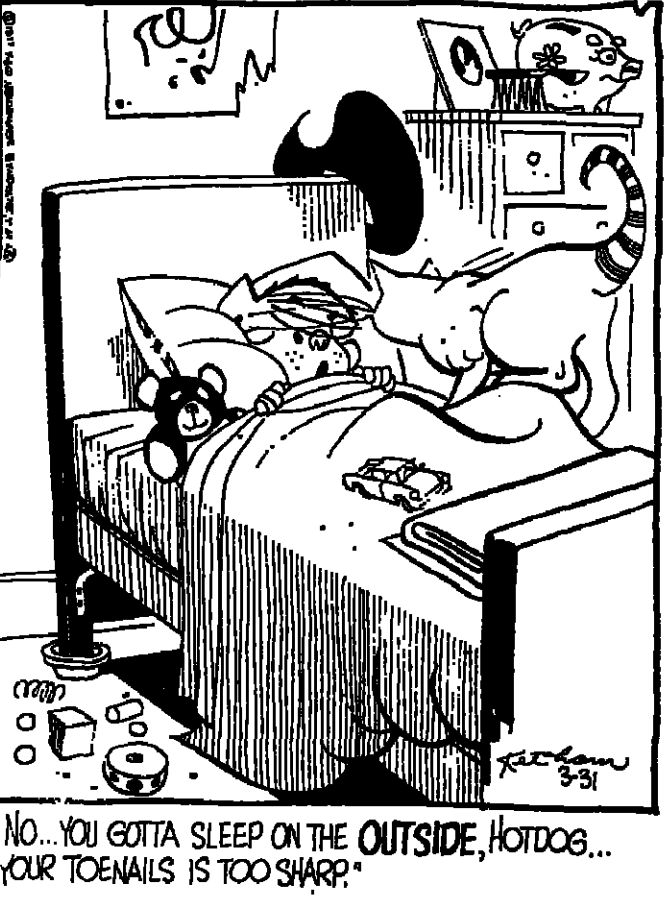
Yesterday's Jumbles: QUIRE HONEY SIZZLE FEDORA  
Answer: Sometimes drunk by squares—"ROUNDS"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

MADE BY ACTORS WHO HAVE NOTHING ELSE TO DO.

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

### THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CHAUCER

By John Gardner. Knopf, Illustrated. 328 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Of course, it has to be done with mirrors—this "Life and Times of Chaucer" by John Gardner, the prolific novelist ("Grendel," "The Sunlight Dialogues" and "October Light"), Medievalist ("The Construction of the Wakefield Cycle") and translator ("The Alliterative Morte Arthure and Five Other Poems in Middle English"). As Gardner himself points out in his introduction: Although Chaucer's life (1340-1400) is shrouded with documentation, he never talked about himself, "except jokingly and trivially," or "what he thought about particular acquaintances." "And the official facts of Chaucer's life, numerous as they are, are frequently lures toward befuddlement, not so much because the poet and his times are mysterious, as because, like the missing parts of old frescoes, the vital connections are for the most part lost utterly, vanished from the world like smoke."

So Gardner must re-create Chaucer's world out of political and diplomatic history, out of the intellectual and literary atmosphere of the times, and out of the social milieu reflected in Chaucer's poetry. He must speculate from what is sometimes exceedingly murky evidence, or oppose one Chaucerian scholar against another and pick the winner.

And when all else fails, he must exercise his novelist's imagination. With many a "must have," "would have" and "probably," he winds Chaucer up and sets him down in merry, Medieval England to be born, to grow into his genius, to die. Just so, to die. "Then in paradise he realized, not only for an instant, that he was dead, falling violently toward Christ." Followed of course by a footnote.

Fortunately, Gardner has a wonderful imagination for this sort of work. It is alive in his history, bristling with facts and opinions. Then, of course, the period is not exactly a drab one. "But the people whom Chaucer met in these [royal] courts outshone everything around them, as all the poets of the age agree. Imagine kettledrums and long, straight trumpets, servants in livery—their shiny uniforms of their employers—ladies in high hats with trailing veils, stately gentlemen attired like peacocks (no straw on the floor here—we've entered the world of flagstones and beautifully made tiles like those in Troy and Crete), and booming from the tapestried stone walls, echoing down from whatever his friends and courtiers may have thought of as his poetry, and Chaucer's own swiftness, the poet's old age."

In short, "The Life and Times of Chaucer" is a popular history of Chaucer's life and times. Not only does it re-create Chaucer's life as an author, but it also summarizes and interprets the recent revisions of Chaucer's life and times. The only trouble is that Gardner fails to give us a clear enough help in reading Chaucer's Middle English. Often he will translate the only word in a passage that we understand, instead of giving us the whole ones we don't.

I suppose it doesn't really matter, because only with a little bit of familiarity with the poetry can we catch the sort of man Chaucer was that he is writing about. I hope when he turns to writing in detail of the poetry, as he promises to do, that he will give us the first likely to be next month's issue will give the reader just a little bit more help.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

North used the strong artificial opening on the diagrammed deal from a recent match in preference to the one no trump bid that would be chosen by standard bidders.

After South's negative response, West bid one no-trump to indicate length in the two minor suits—a doubling move in view of the disparity in length and strength. North and South came to a halt in two spades, but East responded with three diamonds. When South bid spades again, North bid one more for luck, feeling that the wealth of aces and kings would give his partner some play for 10 tricks.

A diamond was led, and South won with a king and led a spade to the dummy, collecting four tricks. He began the process of stripping the minor suits, but when he threw a club on the third round, he was told that the club was led next, and West returned the ace and ruffed the queen. South won in dummy with the king and ruffed the last diamond, leaving this position:

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ A K 3  
♥ K 5 2  
♦ A 8 5 5  
♣ K 9 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ J 10 9 5 3  
♥ Q 10 8 7  
♦ J 10 8 7  
♣ 7 4

The heart seven was awarded to East, who was able to return a trump safely. But declarer won with the heart seven, ruffed the club in dummy, and then the heart was helpless. West had with the heart queen and king, and after a series of ruff-and-shut, allowing East to dispose of the heart loser hand. The declarer was with the reflection that he would have beaten the contract if West had been inspired to the heart queen originally.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 1♠  
East: Pass  
South: 1NT  
West: 2♦  
North: 2♠  
East: Pass  
South: 3♦  
West: Pass  
North: 4♦  
East: Pass  
West led the diamond 2.



## Ireland Defeats France to Trail Group by Point

DUBLIN, March 30 (UPI)—Ireland, beaten 2-0 in the first leg match in Paris, got a 1-0 victory against France in the return World Cup qualifying match at Lansdown Road today.

Jim Brady put the home side ahead in the 11th minute when he headed up the ball a weak chance on the edge of the penalty area, lost control momentarily, but recovered possession and ran through to hammer the ball past Roy in the French goal. Ireland was well on top for most of the first half with their midfield trio of Brady, Johnny Giles and Gerry Daly working well together.

The triumph put Ireland back in contention in European Group 5 for qualification into the World Cup final tournament in Argentina 1978. It now has 2 points after two games; France leads with three points in a 1-1 draw in its first game.

Wales, the third team in the group, has a point from tying France in its first game.

Wales, which defeated Czechoslovakia 3-0, in a World Cup qualifying game here tonight to take the lead in its qualifying group. The Czechoslovaks had been favored to emerge from qualifying Group 7 for Argentina.

Wales is on top on goal difference. Along with Czechoslovakia and Scotland, the three



France's Bernard Lacombe steers ball from Liam Brady.

teams each have two points from two games.

At Wembley, England, the English trounced Luxembourg, 5-0, to boost its chances of making the Cup final.

England's five-goal performance equaled their previous best under manager Don Revie, but fell short of the seven or eight

goals some said were needed to boost England's goal average in Group 2 of their qualifying section.

They needed the goals, plus a victory over rivals Italy at Wembley in November, if they are to overcome Italy's strong position. Italians won 2-0 over England in Rome last November.

Los Angeles used the draw to pull even with second-place Pittsburgh in the Norris Division with each team having three games to play.

Stars 4, Barons 2

At Bloomington, Minn., the North Stars, bolstered by the goaltending of Peter Lopresti, ended their regular season schedule at home with a 4-2 victory over Cleveland.

Dennis O'Brien gave the Stars a 1-0 lead on a power-play goal at 7:45 of the first period.

Capitals 4, Red Wings 1

At Landover, Maryland, Guy Charron and Bob Sirois each scored a goal and a pair of assists in leading the Capitals to a 6-1 blasting of Detroit.

Transitions

ATLANTA (AP)—Signed Bob Johnson, first-year pitcher.

BALTIMORE (AP)—Waived Terry Crowley, utility infielder-outfielder.

BOSTON (AP)—Assigned to minor league clubs: Jim Burton, pitcher; Jack Baker, outfielder; Ted Cox, third baseman; and Rick Krueger, pitcher.

DETROIT (AP)—Released Marvin Lane, outfielder.

NEW YORK (AP)—Options: Gene Lockard, outfielder; to Syracuse in International League; and Bob Knepper and Tim Lewis, pitchers, to Houston, Tex., for minor league assignment.

OAKLAND (AP)—Signed Earl Williams, catcher; first baseman; released Ed Crowley and Jim Holt, infielders; assigned Jim Thayer, outfielder, to minor league camp.

As part of a Ranger reshuffling of its atrocious defensive infield—with Toby Harrah moving from short to third, free agent Campy Campaneris starting at short and rookie Willie Gentry second base—Randle was on the bench.

Throughout the spring, the free-spirted popular Randle referred to himself as "the phantom Ranger." They just want to get rid of me... If I wanted to be a reserve, I'd join the National Guard.

Ironically, until the last week, Randle had the image of the perfect, smiling, unselfish team player.

After the fight, Randle seemed drained and resigned. "I've just run out of checks (to turn). I guess after all these years, he took my passiveness for granted... I was just compulsive... I guess it happens in life. There are little feuds, bits and pieces of anger. I never demonstrated it throughout my career, or my

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Sweden, the only country outside China and Japan to win the men's team trophy since 1954, beat Hungary, 3-1, to finish third.

## China Sweeps Table Tennis

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 30 (Reuters)—With a display of power which left the other nations gaping at the 94th world table tennis championships here tonight, the team titles once again were won by China.

The Chinese, retaining both titles they won two years ago, beat Japan, 5-4, in the men's final and South Korea, 3-1, in the women's final.

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# Baseball Careers Going in Different Directions

## Rangers' Randle Fighting Way Into Possible Oblivion

By Thomas Boswell

TAMPA, Fla., March 30 (WP)—"Right now, I'm lost," said a disoriented but not apologetic Lenny Randle yesterday. "Everybody's telling me, 'Do this, do that.' I don't know what to do."

It was beginning to dawn on the little Texas Rangers utility man, however, that the one thing he should not have done was punch his 50-year-old manager, Frank Lucchesi, into a bloody, dazed heap behind the Rangers' batting cage in Orlando, Fla., Monday afternoon.

Lucchesi was operated on yesterday to elevate into proper position a broken facial bone below the right eye.

In addition to the fractured cheekbone, Lucchesi received a concussion, a lacerated lip and back injury. Doctors expect him to leave the hospital in two or three days.

Lucchesi said he hasn't decided whether to file assault charges against Randle.

The Rangers' management affirmed the suspended Randle a hearing next Monday to tell his side of the story and he could bring a lawyer with him. Randle said he would.

"I've got to go to Phoenix," said Randle yesterday, rushing to catch a plane. "I've gotten so much advice from so many people that I just want to get to Phoenix to talk to my agent, Gary Walker, and my lawyer, Richard Newhouse."

The Major League Baseball Players Association filed a grievance on behalf of Randle.

"The club has the right to impose discipline, but the player always has the right to challenge," said Dick Moss, counsel for the players association.

Moss said Randle asked the union to file a grievance, which will be heard by an impartial arbitrator in a week or two.

The Rangers took a team vow of silence, saying that while they do not condone violence, they also will not prejudice the personalities involved. The players were not so quiet, however, in the first minutes after the fight.

"It's one of the worst things I've ever witnessed," said Rangers' outfielder Ken Henderson, who had to be restrained by teammates to keep from attacking Randle when he saw Lucchesi on the ground. "No way I'm going to play on the same field with him again."

Perhaps most damaging to Randle are reports that he had been talking to teammates, even reporters, for at least two days before the fight, asking what would happen to a player who fought his manager.

The hard feelings between Randle and Lucchesi were complicated, especially since it was spring training, when jobs and futures are on the line.

After a poor fielding, bad hitting (.238) 1976 season, Randle lost his regular second base job to Bump Wills, son of former Los Angeles Dodgers star Maury Wills.

As part of a Ranger reshuffling of its atrocious defensive infield—with Toby Harrah moving from short to third, free agent Campy Campaneris starting at short and rookie Willie Gentry second base—Randle was on the bench.

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Ironically, until the last week, Randle had the image of the perfect, smiling, unselfish team player.

After the fight, Randle seemed drained and resigned. "I've just run out of checks (to turn). I guess after all these years, he took my passiveness for granted... I was just compulsive... I guess it happens in life. There are little feuds, bits and pieces of anger. I never demonstrated it throughout my career, or my

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life for that matter," said Randle. "There are many times in this business when a player goes crazy, even for a day or two," said Reds manager Sparky Anderson. "They lose their cool. It's happened to me. One year they wouldn't play me in spring training and I flushed my uniform down the toilet. Next day I didn't have no uniform."

"I'm saying this fellow Randle... I'm not excusing him, but no one knows how complex his mind got at that time. He reads in the winter that his job is gone. To an athlete that's like seeing your life go down the drain."

"People at the breakfast table will say, 'How could a player making all that money do something that wrong and dumb?'" said Anderson. "Well, it happens. This sport drives players to the point of nervous breakdowns."

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Lenny Randle... long wait.

## Red Sox' Rice Hitting Way To Possible Status as Star

NEW YORK, March 30 (UPI)—Two years ago, Fred Lynn won the American League's Most Valuable Player award as a rookie, and the baseball crowd thought the Boston Red Sox had their superstar of the future. Only thing is, a lot of them did not think his name was Fred Lynn.

Even after Lynn's incredible first year and quick ascension to the ranks of baseball's \$100,000 players, many believed that Boston's "other" rookie of 1975, Jim Rice, eventually would become the bigger star.

And if what Rice is doing this spring is any indication, he might be about ready to prove them right.

In his last four exhibition games, Rice, 24, has 10 hits, including four home runs, has driven in 10 runs and scored six. Following an extremely slow

start, he has raised his spring average to .273, and if the regular season were to begin today, it would not be soon enough for him.

Yesterday he slugged two homers, his fifth and sixth of the spring, and drove in five runs to carry the Red Sox to a 9-2 exhibition victory over the Minnesota Twins.

For two years, Rice has been one of the best players in the majors to labor in obscurity, even though he has outperformed Lynn, 47-31, and driven in more runs, 187-170. A difference in recognition is that near the end of their rookie season, Rice broke his left hand and did not get to play in the playoffs or World Series. He left the national spotlight alone to Lynn.

"It's just too bad we had to be rookies on the same team the same year," Rice says.

The New York Yankees came up with another problem yesterday trying to satisfy all the stars on their pennant-winning team. Graig Nettles, the American League home-run champion last season, and perhaps dissatisfied that the Yankees satisfied Sparky Lytle and Roy White early in the season, failed to show up for an exhibition game against the Toronto Blue Jays.

General manager Gabe Paul said Nettles, who has two years remaining on a three-year, \$420,000 contract he wants renegotiated, would be fined \$500 a day. The Yankees also have four other unsigned veterans, including Dock Ellis and Chris Chambliss. The Yankees said they were able to beat the Toronto Blue Jays, 3-1, behind six innings of two-hit ball from Ken Holtzman.

A two-run homer by Dave Cash lifted the Montreal Expos to a 6-5 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers... Pittsburgh used 13 pitchers to beat Detroit, which hit four home runs, 8-6... Joel Youngblood, obtained by St. Louis, earlier this week from Cincinnati, hit a pinch-hit homer in the ninth inning for a 1-0 Cardinal victory over the Houston Astros.

Joe Wallis' infield single in the 10th inning gave the Chicago Cubs a 9-8 victory over the Oakland A's... Bill Melton homered in a 13-hit attack as Cleveland beat San Francisco, 6-4... The Texas Rangers ripped Cincinnati, 13-5, clubbing four-footed Gary Nolen for 11 runs and 15 hits in four-plus innings... Paul Splittorff allowed just one hit in six innings to lead the Kansas City Royals over the Chicago White Sox, 4-0.

Junior Moore hit a two-run fifth-inning homer pacing the Atlanta Braves to a 3-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles. Phil Niekro, who allowed three hits during the first six innings, was the winner... Tug McGraw pitched out of a bases-filled, none-out jam of his own making in the ninth inning, preserving the Philadelphia Phillies' 2-1 victory over the New York Mets.

Warriors 109, Rockets 92

At Oakland, Calif., Jamaal Wilkes got the Warriors off to a fast start on the way to a 109-92 victory over Houston. Wilkes scored two baskets in the first four minutes as the Warriors jumped to a 10-0 lead and never trailed.

Blazers 127, Braves 101

At Portland, Ore., guard Lionel Hollins scored 26 points to lead the Trail Blazers to a 127-101 romp over Buffalo.

Spurs 122, Bullets 116

At San Antonio, Texas, George Gervin scored 31 points, 14 in the

At Kansas City, Ron Boone scored a career-high 43 points to help the Kings snap a three-game losing streak with a 132-126 victory over the New York Knicks. Kansas City never trailed, holding an 18-point lead in the first half.

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